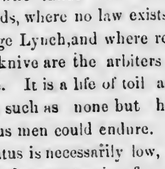
THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME III.---NO. 43. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.



TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

Idaho.

The pursuit of precious metals, particularly gold, has been an engrossing subject of attention for years. We are, the most of us, familiar with the excitements raised about California Pike's Peak, Frazer River, etc. These all have had their day, as such feverish and unnatural ebullitions do, and very little is heard or said about them. The great topic now is Idaho, and numbers have signified their intention of seeking their fortunes in this delectable region next summer. To such we would offer a few suggestions.

The life of a miner is one of peculiar danger and hardship. Exposed on one hand to the ceaseless assaults of the savage foe, on the other to the rapacious aggressions of cut throats and adventurers, who infest new countries by hundreds, where no law exists save that of Judge Lynch, and where revolvers or bowie knive are the arbiters of every dispute. It is a life of toil and deprivation, such as none but hardy and vigorous men could endure. The social status is necessarily low, and little or no inducement exists for either public or private improvements.

Still, there is money to be made at the diggings. Good authority states that from $10 to $150 per day can be thus secured of the precious dust. Many men will go and make their pile; many will not. No one who is doing well where he is should even think of going. Those who do should take the matter into calm consideration. Their outfit should be well provided. Their tools, clothing, and a year's stock of provisions at least should be taken. Prudence would suggest, in addition, enough money to return in case of proving unsuccessful.

The best route, as given by Capt. Fisk, is as follows:

From a starting point midway between Forts Ridgley and Abercrombie say the head of Big Stone Lake, to White Water, or Walnut Groves—thence

To crossing of Missouri at the mouth of Grand River—thence

To crossing of Little Missouri—thence

To mouth of Big Horn or Yellow Stone—thence

To Three Forks of Missouri, and new Gold Fields.

The distance is about 800 miles, requiring from sixty to seventy days. Ox teams are recommended in preference to all others, and three yoke of these to a wagon. The latter should be well constructed and possessing a broad tire.

It is presumed that Capt. Fisk will lead another expedition over the plains next July, and all needful notice will be given the public in season for those desirous of making the trip.

Have we a Secessionist Among Us.

The article in our last issue, under the above caption, burst like a bomb shell in the ranks of the enemy, and the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air with piteous wailings. To show that we acted not without due forethought in the premises, we append our authority; the affidavit of a well-known man, who has lived in this city a number of years, and whose word has never been doubted, much less questioned:

COUNTY OF DAKOTA, } s. s.
State of Minnesota. }

Benjamin L. Day, of the county of Dakota and state of Minnesota, after being duly sworn deposes and says as follows: That on Monday, Jan. 18, 1864, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., I had a conversation as follows with A. M. Pett, of the above county and state, resident of the town of Hastings, druggist by occupation:

Pett.—"Well Day, what are you going to do? Are you going to California?"

Day.—"I think of going to Tennessee. I believe the south will be settled up and improved by Northern men, and that there are good openings south for northern enterprise."

Pett.—(With much excitement and anger.) "That is the way with you republicans; you steal all you can out of the pockets of the people north, then you go down south to rob the widow and the orphan and ravish the women, and those in the north opposed to this war are now bearing the largest part of its expense.

Day.—"Mr. Pett, who commenced this war?"

The only reply was a continuation of abuse against those administering the government.

Day.—Mr. Pett, I never hear men professing your sentiments condemn the south in any way."

Pett.—"No, (with emphasis,) and you never will hear me condemn the south."

Day.—"Mr. Pett, you ought to be sent south, across the lines, to be conscripted into the rebel army."

Pett.—"I wish to God I was there."

I had heard enough, and left quickly, wishing no longer to listen to a conversation so filled with treason.

BENJAMIN L. DAY.

Subscribed and sworn to this L. S. 23d day of January, 1864. Before me,
F. M. CROSBY, Notary Public.

As rebutting testimony Mr. Pett produces an affidavit from Mr. Geo. O. Robertson, of Nininger, a reliable man, the substance of which is as follows:

"That on Mr. Day's saying he thought of removing to the south and believed it to be a good place to make money, Mr. Pett replied that he thought republicans of his extreme views showed no patriotism by going south, and only wished to go there for the purpose of plundering the people, and did very little towards supporting the government and putting down the rebellion—or words to that effect.

"Mr. Day replied, that people having the sentiments of Mr. Pett ought to be sent across the lines and conscripted into the rebel army, to which Mr. Pett replied, 'all right.'"

He also states that he did not *hear* the language which Mr. Day *swears* to, and does not *think* Mr. Pett uttered it. Very likely he did not. We did not, and presume forty good and responsible men of this town did not. What a man *thinks* is also of little weight in point of law. It also seems more evident that he did not hear it, as Mr. Day was unaware of Mr. Robertson's presence in the store at the time, and consequently could not have been in proximity sufficient to prove a very close listener.

These are believed to be the facts in the case, stated candidly and dispassionately. Mr. Pett wishes us to do him justice, a request which we shall comply with to the extent of our ability.

Legislative.

Memorial for mail route from Hastings to Shakopee, with tri-weekly mail, had its third reading in the House 28th ult., and passed. Also passed the Senate on the 30th.

Memorial of the M. E. Conference of Minnesota, in relation to marriage laws of the state, was introduced with recommendation that the memorialists be allowed to withdraw the same.

Bill to appropiate money for expenses of the normal school at Winona, with amendment by which the appropriation reads $3,000 for 1864, $4,000 for 1865, and $5,000 annually thereafter, passed the House unanimously.

Bill authorizing the city of Hastings to levy a special tax for the purchase of fire engine and apparatus and building an engine house passed the House.

We have already noticed the introduction of a bill in congress authorizing Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their boundaries, A Washington correspondent writing of this says:

A law will be enacted authorizing the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their mutual boundaries, and to acquire, by exchange, purchase or cession any portion of each other's territory, as may be deemed necessary. The probable result of this will be that Minnesota will obtain from Wisconsin, either by purchase or by purchase or by exchange of lands elsewhere, the entrance of the St. Louis river into Lake Superior, and with it the site of the city of Superior, in which many Southern capitalists have considerable sums invested.

The Connecticut election takes place on the first Monday in April. The republican state convention is called to meet in Hartford, on the 17th of February. It will probably renominate the present state officers. The democratic convention is to be held a week later. Another Seymour, Orizon S., of Litchfield, will be nominated for governor. This Seymour is supposed to less a copperhead than his illustrious name sake.

A destructive fire occurred at St. Paul on the night of the 29th ult., destroying a restuarant and clothing store, and damaging the contents of adjacent buildings. Total loss about $7,000.

Railroad traveling has been more dangerous lately than army life.

The County Printing.

We make the following extracts from the Chatfield *Democrat*. By substituting the word *copperhead* in place of *abolition*, it will fit exactly for this county. At the annual meeting of the county board we presented a proposition in writing, a copy of which we retained, agreeing to print the tax list or lists for the ensuing year at exactly *one-half* which was paid to the *North-Western Democrat* last year. This was not entertained by the board, neither does any mention of the fact appear upon the minutes. We shall probably have occasion to refer to this subject again:

"The county printing question, it will be seen, was again before the board of county commissioners at their late session, and was settled with the usual disregard of the peoples' interests, public economy, and common decency. The extravagance and partisan meanness of the abolition majority of said board knows no bounds. The people's money is like chaff in their hands.

"Being present on the first day of their session, we presented to the board a proposition in writing, relative to the county printing for the ensuing year. This proposition they refused to entertain: and contemptuously declined to publish the same in their minutes, which was clearly their DUTY to do. Such however, is the custom of these designing tools of a cornet and squandering party, to lavish favors upon their political friends, and then keep the people in the dark, by refusing to make a faithful record of their acts. They not only refuse to save the public money when an opportunity effers for doing so, but refuse to let the people see how such saving could have been effected.

"The whole story may be told in a few words. The ——— must be sustained, if it takes the public money to do it. It could not survive without liberal contributions from the public treasury, therefore it must live with the county printing, *at its own prices!* That sheet sustains these officials in their 'raids' upon the treasury, and these *liberal* 'raiders' deal out other people's money with a 'perfect looseness' to keep their *saviour* 'on his pegs.' It is a game of 'you scratch our backs and we'll scratch yours,' through which the people are being gulled and robbed at the same time.

"Is it not time that the honest, hard working tax payers of this county were making a note of passing events? If they desire their hard earning to be judicially and economically appropriated for the necessities of the public good, let them examine into the ruinious *opposite* policy now pursued. If they desire their burdens of taxation to continue and increase, for the purpose of sustaining a *weakly* organ, that is neither beneficial to God or man, so be it. But we honestly think that it is high time to look after, and at least protest against the style now in vogue with their county commissioners."

The Democracy and the Presidency.

A Washington correspondent thus details the tribulations of the democracy in view of the coming Presidential election:

"The copperhead members of the House and Senate meet almost nightly and hold long and anxious consultations over the prospect of the coming campaign. They are in a quandry. They want to find out 'how to do it,' or rather 'how not to do it.' That is, they know that they must seem to go for the war, in order to succeed; and the question with them is how to go for it, without actually going for it. The military candidate game is to be played. McClellan is the favorite with nearly all, except the Illinois men. Of these, Col. Bill Morrison and Jim Robinson are out and out for Grant. They say that to win, the pary must back down from its peace principles almost in toto. In fact, they go in for 'roosting low enough' to win, and in order to win they are willing to take any man or any platform which will bring them back into power. The remainder of the Illinois men are not so decided for Grant; still they all lean in that direction. Fernando Wood objects to McClellan. As to Grant, it is all folly to talk of him, of a man who goes for the proclamation, arming of negroes. So that the caucus is divided on the vital point of the principles of the party. The late defeat in Illinois, overwhelming as it was, has struck terror into the members from the state, and they object to go into the coming fight with the certainty of another such overwhelming rout staring them in the face."

The Negro Fit for Freedom.

The Boston *Courier* publishes a communication from a gentlemen whom it endorses as a long resident at the south and thoroughly acquainted with the slaves, who gives this explicit testimony as to their capacity to maintain themselves:

"They are a race of practical and experienced agriculturists. Hardly a plantation is found where there are not black men who are as competent to conduct with success the whole practical agriculture of the place as their masters were, for whom they once labored. I venture the assertion that, beginning with the humbler classes in northern communities, there cannot be found five millions of farm laborers who have more practical skill with farming tools and more direct knowledge of conducting the main operations in agriculture than these five millions of negro-Americans. Large numbers of them are found, also, to understand all the main features of that system of religion so wonderfully adapted to every grade of human intelligence, that system in which faith in a crucified and risen Saviour, is more than a substitute for every other knowledge and all other rites. I suppose we are safe in assuming that there are five hundred thousand of these blacks, who, in point of christian light and christian practice will compare favorably with the converts from paganism made by the labors of our foreign missionaries."

The *Democrat* characterizes Mr. Day as "a little, harmless, inoffensive, non-committal individual, who never had any enemies in the world, we believe, simply because he never had the calibre to make them." If the publisher of the aforesaid sheet stood as high in the estimation of the citizens of Hastings by one-half as Mr. Day he would be much better than he now is, and his opinions would have more influence on the minds of his few readers in this vicinity.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.—ON SECOND STREET, A Lady's Portmonie, with contents, which the owner can find by applying at this office and paying for this notice. 43-1t

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate Court. At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in and for said Dakota County, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, judge. In the matter of the petition of Archibald M. Hayes, a creditor of Mary S. P. Royce, late of said county of Dakota, deceased, intestate, praying, for reasons set forth in said petition, that administration of the estate of said deceased be granted to him.

On reading and filing said petition, it is ordered that the same be heard at the probate office, in said city of Hastings, on the 24th day of February, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said 24th day of of February, A. D. 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
43-3w Probate Judge.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEfault has been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages made and executed by John B. Spencer and Nancy Spencer his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, territory (now state) of Minnesota, and D. W. C. Dunnwell and Mary Dunnwell his wife, of West St. Paul, Dakota County, territory (now state) of Minnesota, mortgagors, to Ira Bidwell, of said St. Paul, Minn., mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1858, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, sell, and convey unto the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Dakota aforesaid, to-wit:

All that part of the lots numbered four (4), five (5), and eight (8), and of the north-east quarter of the south west quarter, of section five (5), of township number twenty-eight (28), of range number twenty-two (22), which is now owned by the said parties of the first part or any of them, except such portion thereof as is included within the town plat or within the addition of Dunnwell and Spencer, of the town of Brooklyn, in said Dakota County, the said lands hereby intended to be conveyed, containing about ninety (90) acres, about thirty (30) thereof lying and being contained in said fractional lot four (4), and about thirty (30) thereof in said fractional lot five (5), and about twenty (20) thereof in said fractional lot eight (8), and the remainder thereof in said north-east quarter of the south-east quarter.

Also block number three [3], block twenty-five [25], block twenty-six [26], block twenty-seven [27], block twenty-eight [28], lots number one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], of block number twenty-nine [29], lots number one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], in block number thirty [30], lots number one [1], two [2], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], and nine [9], in block number sixteen [16], lots number seven [7], eight [8], nine [9], ten [10] of block number fifteen [15], lots number two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], and six (6) of block number eight (8), lots five (5), six (6), nine (9), and ten (10) of block number five (5), lots number seven (7) and eight (8) of block number twenty-four 24, and lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, and six 6, and fourteen 14, and fifteen 15, of block number twenty-one 21, all of Dunnwell & Spencer's addition to the town of Brooklyn, according to a plat thereof on record in the office of the register of deeds of said Dakota county.

Both of said mortgages were given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for nine thousand and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents, bearing even date with said mortgages, with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per month, and payable on or before one year after date.

Each of said mortgages contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Dakota County aforesaid, on the 26th day of April, 1858, at nine o'clock A. M., in book F of mortgages, pages 199 and 200 and 202, 203, and 204.

And whereas there is claimed to be due upon said mortgages at the date of this notice the sum of $15,382. And no suits or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt secured by said mortgages or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bider, at the front door of the office of Register of Deeds, in Hastings in said Dakota County, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1864 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgages.

Dated, St. Paul, Jan. 20th, 1864,
IRA BIDWELL, Mortgagee.
R. F. Crawell, atty for mortgagee. 43-7t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—CAME INTO MY enclosure at Spring Lake, about the last of December, 1864, a red STEER, coming three year's old, face white with red spots in it, and some white on his belly.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN PENNEY.
Spring Lake, Jan. 29, 1864. 43-4t*

ESTRAY NOTICE —TAKEN UP BY the subscriber, Jan. 1st, 1864, one young bay mare COLT, three years old last spring or four next spring, with black mane and tail, pastern joints dark brown.

The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and applying to

SAMUEL C. ARBUCKEL.
West St. Paul, Jan. 30, 1864. 43-1m*

THE BEST IS

The Cheapest!

INSURE WITH THE

1. *FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS* accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.
2. *BUSINESS CONDUCTED* with constant dispatch and accuracy.
3. *LOSSES* always met with promptness and complete justice.

Net Assetts January, 1864,

$3,002,655.39.

4. The plan and organization of the Ætna, after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.
5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. Sixteen million of Dollars.
6. The consumption of property by fire in the United States averages over $100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?
7. Are you insured? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin, while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty, or cruel disappointment.
8. Particular attention and re ard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies issued without delay.

43-tf ELI ROBINSON, Agent.

MORTGAGE SALE.—NAME OF MORTgagors.—Dennis W. C. Dunwell and Mary Dunwell, his wife, of Dakota County, territory, now state, of Minnesota.

Name of Mortgagee.—Ira Bidwell, of Adrian, Michigan, now of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Date of Mortgage.—2d day of November, A. D. 1857.

Mortgage recorded 4th day of November A. D. 1857, at nine o'clock A. M., in the office of Register of Deeds of Dakota County, Minnesota, in book E of mortgages on pages 490 and 491.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Dakota County, territory, now state, of Minnesota, described as follows: Lots no. two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, and six 6 in block 8, and lots number two 2, three 3, and four 4 in block number two 2, and lot number nine 9 in block number nine 9, and lots number four 4, five 5, and six 6 in block number twelve 12, and the undivided one half of block number six 6, all being in town of Brooklyn; it should have been all being in Brooklyn, Dunnwell and Spencer's addition to town of Brooklyn—according to the survey and plat thereof on record and file in the office of register of deeds for the county of Dakota, also a piece of land described as follows to wit, lying and being in section seven 7, in township number twenty eight 28, range number twenty two 22 beginning at a stake at the intersection of the north line of Bahme's Lane with the center line of the road as surveyed by James Thompson running from said point to Credit River, thence running along said road north thirty one degrees and thirty minutes, east two 2 chains and thirty eight 38 links to a stake. Thence north seventy four degrees, west five 5 chains and four 4 links to Bahme's east line, thence along said Bahme's east line south two 2 chains and thirty eight 38 links to the before mentioned land, thence along the north line of said lane, south seventy four 74 degrees, east three 3 chains and sixty nine links to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less. Also six 6 fractions of land being lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, and six 6 in block number nineteen 19 Bannd and Mansmin Avenue and Fourth Street in Oliver's addition to West St. Paul, according to the recorded plat on record in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the said county of Dakota and territory, now state, of Minnesota.

Said mortgage contains a power of sale and was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for two thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable six months after date. There is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $3,304.

Default having been made in the condition of said mortgage and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said mortgage or debt any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the office of the register of deeds in Hastings, in said Dakota County, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage,

Dated St. Paul, Jan. 20, 1864.

43-7t IRA BIDWELL, Mortgagee.
R. F. Crawell, Atty. for Mortgagee.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. O. Notice.--Winter Arrangement.

Mail going East closes at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the stages from below in the afternoon.
Faribault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M., closes at 9 o'clock P. M.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
WM. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

NOTICE.—The Methodist Sociable meets at the residence of Wm. JONES, on Vermillion Street, next Friday evening. All are invited to attend.

ANDREWS is prepared to do all sorts of repairing and engraving to order at short notice. Work done at reasonable rates and warranted. Shop on Second Street, next to the New England House.

PRATT'S, next to post-office, is the place to buy your garments and have them cut and made by experienced hands. All articles warranted to give satisfaction, and to be as represented. Leave your orders.

NEWMAN is still prepared to furnish his patrons with all manner of dress and dry goods at prices which compare favorably with St. Paul or any other town. The latest styles continually received by express.

AT COST.—MACOMBER wishes to inform his patrons and the public generally that he will dispose of his large stock of jewelry during the present month *at cost*, preparatory to filling up with a new stock from the East. Now is your time to invest. Everything in his line on hand.

NOTICE.—The Right Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, bishop of the diocese of Minnesota, will preach in St. Luke's Church, in this city, on Sunday, Feb. 7th, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., the latter a missionary meeting. He will also visit Point Douglas on Saturday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

THE OLD GUARD.—No. 1 of Vol, II of a monthly magazine of this name has been received. It is a strong democratic periodical, professedly devoted to the principles of 1776 and 1787. Terms $1 50 per year, 5 copies for $6. Address VAN EVRIE, HORTON, & Co., 162 Nassau Street, New York.

AT COST! AT COST!!—My entire stock of Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Sontags, Alexandrias, Worsted and Plush Hoods, Shawls, Furs, &c., offered at *cost*. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity in securing bargains are invited to call at the store of

43-4t. JOHN H. MUES.

PERSONAL.—BENJ. L. DAY, an old resident of this city, left for California last week. The best wishes of his numerous friends attend him.

E. D. CARLL arrived home on Friday last from a lengthy visit East.

Maj. Downie and a half dozen of the Minnesota 1st passed through here Friday evening.

CONCERT.—Miss MARY E. BROWN, of Lake City, sang in this city last Thursday evening, her third appearance before the public. She has a good voice, and with more culture and instruction would prove a passable singer. She is a genuine Minnesota girl, and as such deserves encouragement. EDMUND EICHHORN, esq., presided at the piano with his usual ability.

CARNIVAL.—The Teutonia Society announces to the citizens of Hastings and the public generally that they will give a grand masquerade and fancy dress ball at their hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. Music by WAGNER'S string band. Masks and fancy dresses can be obtained at the hall. Admission tickets $1. A general invitation extended.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We would call the attention of farmers and others to the large stock of implements offered for sale at the warehouse of GARDNER & MELOY, on levee, among which are reapers, broadcast sowers, straw and root cutters, etc. Their assortment of seed sowers is complete, having some ninety or more on hand. The utility of these machines is becoming daily more apparent, and a great demand exists for them.

IDAHO.—The lecture of Capt. FISK'S on this topic last Wednesday evening was largely attended and well received. He gave a short resume of the two expeditions which he had safely conducted across the plains, and much wholesome advice to those thinking of going. His scarred flag, which had accompanied him both times, was welcomed with hearty cheers from the audience. At the close he exhibited a beautiful nuggett, a present from the miners to President LINCOLN.

WILLSON keeps it. Keeps what? Everything in a well appointed store. Call and see.

STANLEY, on Ramsey Street, has all articles appertaining to a well-regulated book and variety store, to which we invite attention of our readers. Sign of the big book.

COL. WM. COLVILLE has been relieved of the command of the First Minn. Regiment, to take effect from January 11, 1864. This will afford Lieut Col. ADAMS a merited opportunity for promotion.

LECTURE.—Agreeably to appointment, P. M. BABCOCK, esq., delivered his lecture on DOUGLAS at Teutonia Hall last Saturday evening. For some reason there was but a slight attendance, and, although by no means a failure, not as successful as it deserved.

FUN AHEAD.—Prof. DE CASTRO, who has been delineating this winter to crowded houses, visits this town next Thursday evening, and will give one of his side-splitting exhibitions of ventriloquism, slight of hand, magic, etc., at Teutonia Hall. Admission 25 cts. Turn out, all of you.

LEAP YEAR PARTIES are becoming quite fashionable in Hastings as well as other places. One passed off last night, we are told, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The ladies were the escorts and managers, and did the thing up in style considering their inexperience and small practice in such affairs.

ACCIDENT.—An exchange relates the breaking down of one-half of the seats of Bell's Circus, performing at Little Rock, Ark., last week, by which men, women, and children were precipitated into a promiscuous heap. No one was seriously injured except Capt. J. M. BOWLER, 3d Minn., of Dakota County, post adjutant who had a leg broken.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—As a wheat mart Hastings has an enviable reputation, and hundreds of thousands of bushels of this cereal annually finds its way to market through this city. We have prepared an estimate of the amount now in store at the various warehouses in town as follows:

Samuel Rogers,	80,000
S. S. Carll,	90,000
Ennis Bros.,	40,000
M. Van Kirk,	21,000
Thomas Armstrong,	28,000
Wm. Thompson,	25,000
M. Plumstead,	3,000
Van Auken & Langley,	35,000
Rehse & Lange,	40,000
R. Lovell,	4,000
John Candler,	27,000
Geo. Robson,	14,000
	407,000
In store Feb. 20, 1863,	300,000
Increase over last winter,	107,000

There was shipped from this port fall 50,000 bushels, besides a large amount of other produce. Prices have ranged during the winter all the way from 75c to $1 00. Now stand at 90@92.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Agreeable to adjournment the Dakota County Agricultural Society met at the Bank of Hastings on Saturday, Jan. 30, 2 P. M. Called to order by H. Sprague, president. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion, a committee of one from each town was appointed to procure subscriptions for the stock found, as follows:

S. G. Renick, Hastings.
Wm. Jones "
Nicholas Krantz jr, Hampton.
J. S. Hazleton, "
I. M. Ray, Empire City.
Reuben Cecil, Douglas.
A. Reed, Nininger.
Harmon Pettibone, Vermillion.
James Wescott, Eagan.
Robert O' Neil, "
F. C. Carpenter, Lebanon.
Samuel Bean, Eureka.
H. C. Lovejoy, Ravenna.
Lucius Leroy, Marshan.
H. J. Taylor, Randolph.
John Cooper, Sciota.
Robert C. Master, Warterford.
S. C. Howell, Green Vale.
Ditus Day, Castle Rock.
D. C. Johnson, Lakeville.
Amherst Willoughby, Inver Grove.
N. N. Thompson, West St. Paul.
Stephen Newell, Burnsville.
James Thomas, Mendota.
H. W. Hardick, Rosemount.

The secretary was instructed to send copies of the subscription papers to the persons named.

On motion, adjourned till Thursday, March 24, at 2 P. M.

IRVING TODD, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Eureka township, Dakota County, on the 25th ult., by G. B. Newell, esq., E. H. WOOD, of Eureka township, to Miss S. A. DILLEY, of Webster township, Rice County Minn.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block, Second Street.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS, From Here, There, and Elsewhere.

Sharp on Snobbish Young Men.

The Albany *Journal* is out very sharp upon the young men of superior education and position who stay at home from the war. The *Journal* thus discourses on the topic:

"The true examplars of patriotism are found among the common people. While snobs stay at home, 'roughs' peril their lives in the service of the country. The aristocracy of Baltimore are still at heart disloyal, while Plug Uglies have stood by the old flag to a man. While the exquisites who sip their wine at Delmonico's pooh-poohed at the war, the shoulder-hitting followers of Billy Wilson were marching to the seat of war. How many of the wealthier young men of our own city have taken up arms for the cause of the Union? You could almost count them on your fingers. While the lower and middle classes have sent their hundreds into the field, the higher classes are practically unrepresented in the ranks!

"Why is this? Is it considered vulgar to be patriotic? Does the fact that a man has carried a knapsack on his back disqualify him for the drawing-room? Does a 'gentleman' compromise his social position by entering the ranks as a common soldier? Is there any necessary antagonism between a musket and a pair of kid gloves? In short, is it considered plebeian for one to fight for, and if necessary, to die for his country?

"There is nothing like this general disrelish of our wealthier young men for the stirring scenes of the camp, in history. During the war in the Crimea, the noblest youths of England poured out their blood like water on the altar of their country. The sons of the noblest families of Italy thronged the ranks of the Sardinian army during the late war with Austria. Garibaldi's little army—an army that conquered Sicily and captured Naples—was composed largely of young noblemen.

"The young aristocrats of the South did not consider it 'vulgar' to take up arms in defense of their 'rights.' On the contrary, they entered the ranks by thousands as common soldiers, stood side by side with their 'poor white' comrades, fought like tigers, and deemed it sweet to fall in the service of the cause. They did not all want to be officers. They did not pout because they could'n't get commissions. They considered the musket as honorable as the sword—the knapsack as worthy an emblem of valor as the shoulder strap.

"It does not speak well for our snobbish young men that they avoid the heat and burden of the conflict. It argues a moral effeminacy—a want of sturdy manhood—that is at once humiliating and alarming. It proves that luxury is weakening instead of refining; that the influence of what is called 'good society' is enervating and unhealthy."

An Episcopal Opinion.

From the Thanksgiving discourse of Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of the Southern Diocese of New York, we make the following extract. It is far more frank and manly, far more patriotic and Christian in its tone, than anything we have lately seen from the pen of a diocesan:

"He knew he spoke in an unwonted tone. He was a minister of peace, and he had long held his peace. He had no participation in any of the causes at the North which were supposed by some to have hastened the war. He wished to see the church as little involved in the strife as possible. He still desired to see her ministry supremely devoted to Christ, and him crucified. Their sphere of duty was among them that mourn, among the destitute, among the hungry and thirsting after righteousness. But there were times when they had a duty to discharge to the country, and he thought the time had come when, if not on ordinary occasions, yet on such a day it became a chief pastorate of the church of God in this country to speak out—to speak for God, for humanity, and for the country. Civil war was deplorable, it was a great and sore evil; but they were responsible for it who forced it upon the country by rebelling against a government which did not harm them, which did nothing more than set limits to the extension of human servitude. Besides, they had no choice. If civil war was bad there were things that were worse; *truckling to the slave oligarchy was worse*; loss of national virtue and spirit was worse; consenting to division and dismemberment, and so exposing ourselves to foreign insult and aggression, and endless internal feuds, was worse; throwing the reins upon the neck of the slave power, freeing it from the restraint of our government, and so turning it loose in the world to enlarge its sway and aggravate the errors of its system—this was worse. And if we wished peace for the next fifty years, either at home or abroad, we must restore the Union—we must uphold and establish upon a firm basis the sovereignty of the national government *and, however reluctantly forced to believe it, remove the element which had been disturbing our repose.* If we are struggling in the cause of right and humanity, there was a Providence that would guide and sustain us. Should there yet be days of darkness, let us not despair of the republic."

Shoddy.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Post*, publishes an article on shoddy, which it says, 'comes from one of the first business men in Connecticut.' We quote from it the following:

"What is shoddy? Shoddy is old, wornout unfelted woolen goods, made of slack twisted yarn, picked to pieces by machinery specially adapted to the purpose. It is mixed with wool of longer fiber and staple, and when carded together, can be spun finer or coarser, according to the proportion it bears to the new wool making the compound. No small portion or per centage of shoddy can be thus mixed with new wool and made into yarn fit for either warp or woof, or yarn for knitting purposes. Mungo is another name for old and wornout fine felted goods and broad cloth clothes, picked to pieces in the same manner. It is the finer article, and when properly prepared can be worked into the finest black cloth, to be found in the market. A very large proportion of all the satinet in the market is more or less impregnated with shoddy. The same may be frequently worn by the many, and those who do not get it in one form or another are the favored few."

Why He Didn't Propose.

"Why did you never think of marriage?" asked I of my friend Lyman Robbins, who is ten years older than myself and a confirmed bachelor.

"I have thought of it," said he.

"Well, why didn't you marry, then?"

"I will tell you. You know Frank Palmer, don't you?"

"Yes; he failed last week to the tune of twenty thousand dollars. But what has that to do with your story?"

"Something as you will see. I was never seriously attempted to make a proposal but once, and that was to Frank's wife—before she was married, do you understand!"

"Oh!" said I, growing interested. "And why didn't you?"

"You shall know. I was young and romantic at that time—she was beautiful and accomplished. We were thrown together in society and I was just at the age to yield to her fascination. Though I never expressed my love in words, I suppose my looks betrayed me, and I was quite sure that she was aware of my feelings toward her. Our families being somewhat intimate we were on the same footing, and she treated me in very much the same confidential manner as she would a favorite cousin."

"Do you think," I inquired, "that she was in love with you?"

"No, I never thought of that. I presume, however, she would have liked to have lured me on to a declaration, and then she would have acted as fancy dictated. One day, when I had made a morning call and was retiring, she told me she was going out shopping, and laughingly proposed to me to go with her and carry the bundles. Having nothing of importance to take up my time, not being averse to the proposal, partly on account of its novelty and considerably, I rather suspect, on account of the agreeable character of the company I should have, I consented in the spirit, and in a few minutes we were fairly enroute.

"I have but little to buy," said my companion. "You may congratulate yourself upon that, as you will have the less to carry."

We made our first visit to a dry goods establishment.

"Have you any lace collars?" inquired Caroline.

A large quantity were displayed, but they were only five dollars in price, and they were too cheap. At length one was found at seven dollars, with which my companion professed herself satisfied, and decided to take it.

"I suppose," said she, on going out, "that I don't really need it, but was so beautiful I could not resist the temptation."

A beautiful shawl at the door of a store next caught Caroline's attention. "I must certainly go in and look at their shawls. I never saw any precisely like them."

"New kind," said she to the clerk. "Yes, Miss, just imported from France warranted to surpass in firmness of texture and durability any now extant. Will you have one?"

"The price?"

"Seventy-five dollars; and cheap at that."

Caroline was startled at this announcement.

"That is high," said she.

"Not for the quality. Just feel it—see how soft it is, and you will not call it expensive."

"I did not think of getting one today, however I think I must. You may charge it to my father."

The shawl was folded and handed to me by the clerk.

"I suppose father will scold," said Caroline, "but its such a beauty."

We reached ere long another dry goods store, the placard of which, 'selling off at cost,' proved so seductive that we at once stayed our steps and entered. Caroline rushed to examine the silks; the first specimen offered, to my unpracticed eye, seemed of a superior quality, was cast contemptuously aside, and she desired to see the very best they had in the store. Some were shown her at two dollars and a half per yard.

After a while she ordered twelve yards to be cut off for her. The bill, of course, was sent her father.

What with the shawl and silk, each of which made a bundle of no inconsiderable size, I was pretty well weighed down and began to be apprehensive of the consequence in case my companion should make any more purchases. She however, relieved my anxiety by saying that she intended to purchase nothing more. She was only going to step into a jeweler's to have a locket repaired. Accordingly we repaired to the store of a fashionable jeweler. The locket was handed over with the necessary directions.

But this was not all. A lady at the counter was engaged in examining a very costly pair of ear-rings which she was desirous of purchasing, but demurred at the price. At last she laid them down reluctantly, saying they "are beautiful, but I don't care to go so high as twenty five dollars."

"Let me see them, if you please," asked Caroline. They were handed to her. She was charmed with them, chiefly I imagine, on account of the price, for they had little beyond that to recommend them. "Now, I must positively go home," said she, "without purchasing anything more."

For once she kept her word, and I was released of my attendance. But the thought that she had expended one hundred and thirty-five dollars, in a single morning's shopping, and on objects none of which, by her own confession, she stood in need, could not help recurring to me, and I decided that until I could find some more rapid way of making money, such a wife would be altogether too expensive a luxury for me to indulge in. How far I am right you may judge by Frank Palmer's failure. At all events that is the reason why I didn't propose."

Flowers and Children.

Flowers and children are of near kin, and too much of forcing, or too much of display, ruins their chiefest charms. I love to associate them together, and to win them to a love of flowers. Some day they tell me that a violet or a tuft of lillies is dead; but on a spring morning they come, radiant with the story that the very same violet is blooming sweeter than ever upon some far away cleft in the hill side. So you, my child, if the Great Master lifts you from us, shall bloom—as God is good—on some richer, sunnier ground!

We talk thus; but, if the change really come, it is more grievous than the blight of a thousand flowers. She, who loved their search among the thickets, will never search them. She, whose glad eyes would have opened in pleasant bewilderment upon some bold change of shrubbery or of paths, will never open them again. She, whose feet would have danced along the new wood-path, carrying joy and merriment into its shady depths, will never set foot upon those walks again!

What matters how the brambles grow? her dress will not be torn; what matter the broken paling by the water? —she will never topple over from the bank. The hatchet may be hung from a lower nail now—the little hand that might have stolen possession of it is stiff and fast! God has it.

And when spring wakens all its echoes; of the wren's song, of the blue-bird's warble, of the paintvie cry of mistres cuckoo (*she* daintily called her "mistress cuckoo") from the edge of the wood—what eager, earnest, delighted listeners have we been, lifting the blue eyes, shaking back the curls, dancing to the melody! And when the violets repeat the sweet lesson they learned last year of the sun and of the warmth, and bring their fragrance on the air again, the blithe little spirit that welcomed them is stilled forever in the silence of the grave.

There is nothing which goes so far toward placing your people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in his parlor; it runs away he knows not how, and the demon *waste* cries "More!" like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent—nor under any pretense, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him through life—to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than this welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family.

A French bishop, in a sermon, recently administered a philippic to crinoline wearers: "Let women beware," said he, "while putting on their profuse and expansive attire, how narrow are the gates of Paradise."

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Estimate Profits.

The agricultural editor of the Minneapolis *Atlas*, writing on the above subject, says:

"Any farmer is getting rich who improves his mode of cultivation so as to produce great wheat crops, or increases his facilities for the working or management of his land. Every embellishment he gives his homestead, every fruit or ornamented tree he plants, every thicket he clears up, every swamp he removes and every unsightly, stagnant pool or marsh he drains, is a positive gain, that has its value to be estimated by the satisfaction of its acquisition.

"His new shed, ice house, smoke houses, poultry houses, pig sty, or cellar wall, is money safely put at interest, subject to no capricious fluctuation of the market.

"The thrifty farmer is he who in the balance of accounts at the end of the year, exhibits improvements in his live stock, in his buildings, in the additional comforts of his family, and in the culture of his mind as well as that of his farm.

"If the farmers of Minnesota would abandon the idea of cash profits, and substitute a system of loaning their incomes to themselves, in order to prosecute with increased vigor the various improvements of the farm, a happy contentment would take the place of the restless desire for a change of occupation, so prevalent among us."

Agricultural Papers.

The *Country Gentleman* asks its readers to institute a comparison between the intelligence and enterprise of those farmers who read an agricultural paper, and those who do not. In a locality in which such a journal enjoys a liberal circulation, the results accomplished in time, are very great. The merits of improved stock perhaps are first canvassed, and then new breeds are brought in; more attention is paid to fruits and flowers; new implements come into use; better buildings spring up; and, with increased attention to manures, there arises a better system of farm management throughout. Now, in none of these respects, nor in any other, can a man single handed or two or three persons in a wide neighborhood, work one-half as effectively in the cause of improvement as they can when those with whom they are constantly brought into contact are all more or less deeply interested in the same objects—where they read the same periodical—understanding the end sought and are willing to do their share in bringing it about. How many of the agricultural societies now in operation owe their existence wholly to the attention attracted to the subject through an agricultural paper; society can be more surely promoted—we say this, not from our own observation only, but on the testimony of many experienced society officers—than by arousing the interest of as large a part of the members as possible in agricultural reading.

A correspondent of the Rural *Register* gives his experience as follows, on feeding horses. He says:

"The same quantity of oats given to a horse produces different effects according to the time they are administered. There is, decidedly, a great advantage in giving horse water after corn. There is a bad habit prevalent, namely, that of giving corn and hay on their return to the stable after hard work. Being very hungry they devour it eagerly and do masticate it; the consequence is, it is not so well digested. When a horse returns from work, perspiring and out of breath, he should be allowed to rest for a time, then give a little hay, a half an hour afterwards water, then oats. By this plan water may be given without risk of cold."

The practice that prevails in some localities of feeding horses and other domestic animals in racks placed above their level, so that they are forced to throw the muscles of their neck and bodies in to a constrained and unnatural position, is a very bad one. Observe nature, and make racks and mangers to conform as near as possible to the natural habits of the animal for which they are intended. A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, of December 5th, says that coughs and lung complaints are often caused by horses inhaling the dust of hay stripped down through a rack, in such a manner as to bring all the dust in contact with their breathing tubes. The remedy for such complaints is to remove the racks and let them eat naturally from a manger on a level with their feet.

The cultivation of coffee and tea promises to become an important business in California. One nursery at Sacramento has five thousand coffee-plants on trial, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in bringing up the plant to a standard of hardiness to weather the mild winter of that climate. Near the Mission Dolores several thousand tea plants have been raised during the last year. The tea-plant is grown in China and Japan very extensively in latitudes corresponding to all California, and the San Francisco journals think there can be little doubt that it will be cultivated hereafter, for household purposes at least, on every farm in that state.

We are frequently in receipt of inquiries as to where and how copies of the monthly report may be obtained. You should be able to obtain them from the officers of your County Agricultural Society. If not, then apply to your representative in Congress. If he fails to send it apply to Isaac Newton, commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., stating your case.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Masonic.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 2, R.·. A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceeding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets.
C. W. NASH, H.·. P.·.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Secretary.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets
C. H. L. LANGE, W.·. M.·.
C. P. FULLER, Secretary

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No 35, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 3d Street between Ramsey and Sibley.
E. P. BARNUM, W.·. M.·.
J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 8.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. F. M. CROSBY, N. G.
E. J. CROSS, Recording Secretary.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.
FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections
J. L. THORNE, Banker.
Hastings, Jan 1, 1863. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.
NASH & HUDDLESTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,
Attorney-at-Law. Office next to Pringle's hardware store. Hastings, Minn.
June 30, 1863. 12-tf

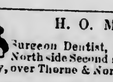
A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,
Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and bounties and arrears of pay due relatives of deceased soldiers.
Hastings, Dec. 1, 1862. 34-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.



H. O. MOWERS,
Surgeon Dentist, Hastings. Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, rear of Nash & Huddleston's law office.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 12-tf

C. C. RIGHTER. Z. B. NICHOLS.
RIGHTER & NICHOLS,
Homœopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Drug Store. 40-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy County Surveyor of Dakota County.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

P. B. COOK,
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Rags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice.
Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

GROFF & BAILEY,
Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank.) St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property. 17-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

A WANT IN HASTINGS SUPPLIED.

An exclusive BOOT and SHOE STORE, opposite Tremont *House*, has just been opened by

J. SKELTON,

with an immense stock, comprising a large assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
MISS'S do do
BOY'S do do
MEN'S do do
FARMER'S PRAIRIE BOOTS.

Men, Women, and Miss's

RUBBERS,

Buffalo and other Overshoes,

Etc., Etc.

All good *CUSTOM-MADE* and cheap for cash.

ALSO AT WHOLESALE.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Successor to Eyre & Holmes,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
Groceries and Provisions
Wooden and Willow Ware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 3, 1863. 30-tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

MARK WILLSON,

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS, and
FURS,

A large assortment always on hand, and all to be sold for ready pay only, and at the lowest price.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-6m*

1864. SPRING. 1864.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS,

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.

THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.
May 7th, 1863. 4-tf

CLOTHING.

J. W. PRATT,

Dealer in

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, and
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

Garments Made to Order,

in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE.

THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.

A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SELECTED at PRATT'S.

A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.

A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

Pratt keeps one door east of post-office, on Second Street.
Hastings, Jan. 15, 1864. 41-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, gauging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.,
458 Broadway, New York.
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, to., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
17-1y No. 538 Broadway, New York.

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co., 230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent, Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets, Hastings, Minn.
16-3m

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M., and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

BATCHELDER'S COLUMN.

Fall Goods. Winter Goods.

AT

BATCHELDER'S,

HASTINGS.

A

FRESH STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS.

[N. B. We have spent some months in the Eastern markets, taking great pains to secure the best qualities and styles. And having bought two large stocks (for Faribault and Hastings) before the late advance, have secured them at the lowest prices. We have also procured contracts for freight at about half the usual rates. These advantages enable us to offer our new goods at about Eastern prices.]

Men's double-soled Boots,	$3 00
Ladies' Congress Gaiters,	1 25
—— Balmoral Boots,	1 40
Good all wool Cassimeres,	1 25
Heavy Wool Long Shawls,	5 00
Men's Fur Caps,	1 50
Good warm Overcoats,	6 00

☞We sell only for Ready Pay.
☞Each article is plainly marked in figures its lowest and only price.
☞All goods sold by us are warranted as represented.
☞We have secured the services of attentive clerks, who will always deem it a pleasure to display their goods whether customers purchase or not.

CALL AND EXAMINE,

AT

BATCHELDER'S,

North & Carll's Old Stand, Hastings.

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

AT

BATCHELDER'S.

Sheetings, Shirtings,
Denims, Stripes,
Cottonad's, Ticks,
Cassimeres, Sattinettes,
Jeans, Doeskins,
Broadcloths, Cloakings,
Flannels, Lindseys,
Prints, Delaines,
Broche Veleurs,
Alpaccas, Merinoes,
Thibets, Plaids,
Silks, Worsteds,
Linens, Woolens,
Trimmings, Notions,
Hoods, Nubias,
Sontags, Shawls,
Skirts, Yarns,
Hose, Gloves,
Blankets, Table
Covers, Diaper,
Velvets, Crash,
Fancy Articles.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MISSES.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR BOYS.
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.
BOOTS AND SHOE FOR BABIES.

From the finest Gaiters to the heaviest thick Boots, CUSTOM-MADE, and WARRANTED.

WINTER CLOTHING.

OVER COATS,	UNDER COATS,
SACK COATS,	FROCK COATS,
LONG COATS,	SHORT COATS,
WOOKEN COATS,	COTTON COATS,
COARSE COATS,	FINE COATS,
HEAVY COATS,	LIGHT COATS,
MEN'S COATS,	BOY'S COATS.

ALL SORTS OF PANTS.
ALL SORTS OF VESTS.
ALL SORTS OF SHIRTS.
ALL SORTS OF DRAWERS.
Under Clothing for Everybody at

BATCHELDER'S.

MITTENS AND GLOVES.

Buckskin, Patna,
Kid, Woollen,
Cotton, Silk,
Cashmere, Otter,
Beaver, Nutria,
Seal, Sheep,
and Dog Skin.

MITTENS AND GLOVES.

Lined and unlined, large and small, at

BATCHELDER'S.

HATS AND CAPS,

In great variety.

Fur, Cloth, Wool, Felt, Fine Otter and Beaver at

BATCHELDER'S.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Miss's, and Children's, Woolen, Cotton, and Flucy Lined, Worsted, Cashmere, Merino, Colored and White,

HOSE.

Gent's home-made *WOOL SOCKS,* Gent's worsted, cotton, and cashmere half hose, at

BATCHELDER'S.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

New stock at

BATCHELDER'S.

HARDWARE.

Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Cordage, Tools, Nails and Glass, Powder and Shot, House Trimmings, Shovels and Hoes, Spades and Forks, Chains and Traps, Axes, Butts and Screws, Etc., Etc., at

BATCHELDER'S.

GROCERIES,

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Salt, Syrup, Spices, Fruits, Fish, Soap, Candles, Oil, Soda, Saleratus, Tobacco, Starch, Wooden Ware, etc., cheap for Cash, at

BATCHELDER'S.

Hastings, Oct. 6, 1863. 26-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at

HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" " six months,	1 00
" " three months,	50
Five copies, to one address,	8 75
Ten " "	15 00
Twenty " " and one to getter up of club,	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address IRVING TODD, Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 week	$1 00	2 squares	6 months	9 00
1 "	2 weeks	1 50	2 "	1 year	15 00
1 "	3 "	1 75	3 "	1 week	2 25
1 "	4 "	2 00	3 "	2 "	3 00
1 "	5 "	2 25	3 "	3 "	4 00
1 "	6 "	2 50	3 "	4 "	5 00
1 "	7 "	2 75	3 "	3 months	9 00
1 "	2 months	3 00	3 "	6 "	12 00
1 "	3 "	3 75	3 "	1 year	20 00
1 "	4 "	4 50	¼ col	6 months	15 00
1 "	5 "	5 25	¼ "	1 year	25 00
1 square	6 months	6 00	½ "	6 months	18 00
1 "	1 year	10 00	½ "	1 year	30 00
2 squares	1 week	1 75	¾ "	6 months	25 00
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2 "	4 "	4 00	1 "	1 year	70 00
2 "	3 months	6 00			

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance —all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly

"Exchange o Robbery."

Ah! would I had avoided thee!
A syren charm lurks in thine eyes,
And, yielding to their magic power,
(More natural, alas! than wise),
I've learnt to love thee, to my cost
You trifle still?—then Kate, we part.
But first re urn me what I've lost,
Oh, give me, give me back my heart.

La! Edward, what a sad grimace!
I never saw thee look so grim!
I wish old Punch were here, to chase
Thy dumps with his soul stirring drum
'Tis not my wish to cause the smart,
Or crush one cherish'd hope of thine,
But then, I can't return thy heart!
Suppose, suppose—I give thee mine!

I was once what is called an agreeable man, and the consequences of enjoying such a reputation were as follows:

I was asked to be a godfather forty-eight times, and my name is recorded on as many silver mugs, value each—£4. 10s. 6d.

I gave away fifty six brides, and as many dressing-cases.

I said "yes," when I ought to have said "no," six thousand five hundred and forty times.

I paid in the course of fourteen years, £275. 2s. 6d. for cab-fares in excess of what I ought to have done.

I lent 264 umbrellas, and never received them back again.

I gave up my stall at the opera when I wanted to use it myself on an average twenty-six times during the season.

I have had three hundred and odd colds, and retain a permanent rheumatism from consenting to sit in draughts to oblige other people.

I have accepted two hundred and four accommodation bills for friends in government offices, and I am now going to Basingham Street to declare myself an insolvent preparatory to my departure, Australia.—*Punch's Pocket Book.*

A MATRIMONIAL PUZZLE.—A California adventurer was recently lamenting to another his folly in leaving the comforts of a home, with a kind wife and two beautiful daughters. The other, after listening in silence, replied:

"My case is much worse than yours, for I have a wife and six children at home and never saw one of them."

"How can that be?" said the first speaker.—"Were you ever blind?"

"No, Sir."

"Then pray what can you mean by saying that you have a wife and six children, and yet have never seen one of them?"

"Why, simply, that one of them was born after I left home."

The querist considered himself sold.

A printer is the most curious being living. He may have a *bank* and *coin*, and not be worth a penny; have *small caps*, and neither wife nor children. Others may run fast; he gets along swifter by *setting fast*. He may be making *impressions* without eloquence; may use the *lye* without offending, and be telling the truth. He can *set standing*, and do both at the same time; use *furniture*, and yet have no house.

A JOKE.—When the Masons in their gay regalia were attending the funeral of a deceased member the other day, an inquisitive countryman, after eyeing the Knights Templars' for a few moments, innocently inquired, with much concern for the safety of Washington, "whether all them Brigadier Generals was home on a furlough?"—*Syracuse Courier.*

POPPING.—Mr. Popp, of Popville, fancying himself to be very popular with his lady-love, "popped the question" to her under the poplar tree, when she referred him to her poppy, who when asked for his consent, laboring under the influence of ginger pop, popped him out of the door to the tune of "Pop Goes the Weasel."

"Well, Tom," said a grocer to his apprentice, "you have been apprentice now three months, and have seen the several departments of our trade. I wish to give you a choice of occupation." "Thank'ee, sir." "Well, now, what part of the business do you like best?" "Shuttin' up, sir."

It is reported that when the first Greek-fire shell exploded in Charleston, a contraband who witnessed it, clapped his hands and shouted: "See dar! Hell's laid an egg!"

"Wake up and pay for your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution-box last Sunday.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

R. J. MARVIN,

Dealer in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ETC., ETC.

On hand a large stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
COLORS,
GLASS, AND
PAINTERS' STOCK GENERALLY.

Also a large stock of

Kerosene Goods,

Lamps, Chimneys, Oil, Etc., of the best quality, and at low prices. A prime lot of

CIGARS.

Bought cheap and will be sold the same.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than *blowing.*

October 27, 1863. 29-tf

HARDWARE.

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store
If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.
If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.
If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.
If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store
If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.
If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.
If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,
Nails,
Tinware,
Glass,
Sash,
And
Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

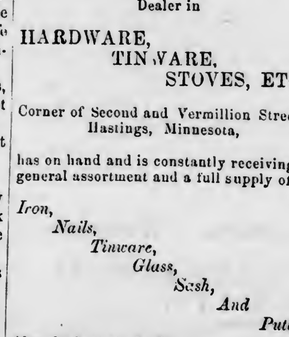
I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

H. H. PRINGLE,



Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

STOVES AND TINWARE,
Mechanics' Tools,
Building Materials,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC

HASTINGS, MIN.

TIN,

SHEET IRON & COPPER W'K

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programme,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,
DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,
CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,
PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,
FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATRESSES
COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc. etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Chairs,
Cabinet Ware,
Planing, Matching,
Sawing, Turning.
Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Ioger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. VAN AUKEN R. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for

Threshing Machines and Reapers,

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT

TICKET AGENTS.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.—WE are doing an auction and commission business in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, and all kinds of property. We buy and sell goods on commission, loan and collect money, pay taxes for parties abroad, loan money on pledges, and advance money on property. We keep Watches, Jewelry, and Notions to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening, special sales at 10 A. M. Second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

20-tf H. E. BAKER & Co.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

NEW YORK.

SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY AND OUR people at home are now offered an opportunity by which they can obtain a

Good and Durable Time-Piece

AT A

VERY LOW FIGURE.

Our watches are warranted to keep time one year, and the buyer is allowed the privilege of examination before payment in required.

Improved Duplex in Full Ruby Actions.

A first-class Hunting Time-Piece of silver material, over which is electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, most durably wrought, making the imitation so faultless that it cannot be detected from the solid material by the most experienced judges; acids will not affect it. London made movement Improved Duplex in full ruby action, has sweep seconds, and is not to be excelled in general appearance. This is decidedly one of the best articles ever offered for traders and speculators. Engineers, emigrants, and persons traveling will find them superior to any other alteration of climate will not affect their accuracy. Price, packed in good shape and in good running order, only $35, or case of 6 for $200.

Silver Double Time Hunting Levers.

BEST QUALITY SILVER CASES, over which electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, similar to our Improved Duplex, and superior adjusted movements with "stop," to be used in timing horses, etc; has four indexes for Washington and Greenwich time, sweep second, and all the improvements. All in all, taking its beautiful and faultless appearance and its superior movement into consideration, we regard it as decidedly the cheapest article of the kind in the market. Price, in good running order, $35, or case of 6 for $200.

We ask no pay in advance, but will forward either of them to responsible parties, to any part of the loyal states, with bill payable to expressman when the goods are delivered, giving the buyer the privilege of examination, and, if not satisfactory, the watch can be returned at our expense.

The express companies refuse making collections on soldiers and other parties in the disloyal states, consequently all such orders must be accompanied by the cash to insure attention. We make a deduction of two dollars on either watch when the payment is forwarded in advance.

Money may be sent by express at our expense. THOS. CAFFERTY & Co.,
93 and 95 Broad St., opp. City Bank,
30-3m Providence, R. I.

THE INDEPENDENT.—THIS WEEKLY, Religious, Literary and Family Journal, edited by

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT D.D.,
AND THEODORE TILTON,

Is issued in the same form and at the same low price of

☞TWO DOLLARS☜

per annum, notwithstanding the great advance in white paper.

IT AFFORDS ITS READERS:

Fair and thoughtful editorial discussions of the most important facts, occurrences, and interests of the nation and of the world.

A comprehensive record of facts, men, and movements of the Religious World.

A full and careful weekly history of the progress of the Rebellion.

Ample chronicles of the important general news, home and foreign

Fair and careful accounts of new books; made on the express principle of serving as a safe guide to buyers.

Interesting correspondence from Washington, from the West, from the army, from abroad.

Six columns a week of carefully selected matter for family reading, being poetry and prose, suited to interest both the old and young.

A full chronicle of the progress of business and of the current prices of merchanise, produce and live stock in New York City.

A carefully prepared

Commercial & Financial Article,

embracing the latest and most reliable information in regard to the money market, trade, commerce, and business generally. In this department the *Independent* has secured a valuable reputation for fairness, boldness, and for discussing all secular topics from the highest moral stand point.

ONE SERMON EVERY WEEK

By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The following eminent writers are special contributers to its columns:—

William Allen Butler,
Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler,
Rev. Robert M. Hatfield,
Rev. George B. Cheever,
Horace Greeley,
Bayard Taylor,
John G. Whittier.

TERMS.—$2 per annum, paid in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.
For sale by news agents. 30-tf

E. & H. T. ANTHONY, MANUFACturers of Photographic Materials, 501 Broadway, New York.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over four thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz:

72 Major-Generals,	525 Statesmen,
199 Brig.-Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut.-Colonels,	36 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	46 Prominent Women,
147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.	

2,500 COPIES OF WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statutes, etc. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail *free.*

Photographic Albums.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50.

Our Albums have the reputation of being superior to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz. The more expensive can be sent by express.

We also keep a large assortment of

Stereoscopes & Stereoscopic Views.

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

Fine Albums made to order for congregations to present to their pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions.

17-6mo

PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A daily, tri-weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature.

No Submission to Traitors. "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness, and independence. It aims to be right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the truth regardless of the offense that may be given to prejudice and ignorance.

The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right of a Rebel to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have no abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebellion confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the union. One more campaign by sea and land "will close forever the fountains of sedition and civil war"

A First Class Newspaper.

But the Chicago *Tribune*, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endevors, aims at being a first class newspaper. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the *Weekly Tribune* embrace:

1st.—A complete current history of the progress of the war, with the general news of the day.
2d.—Copious telegraphic dispatches and special correspondence, containing the latest news, from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—Reports of meetings, whether political, religious, agricultural, educational, or miscellaneous.
4th.—Proceedings of congress and state legislatures, important speeches and documents.
5th.—Market reports, embracing every article the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The *Tribune* has achieved the highest reputation as a commercial paper.
6th.—Carefully prepared agricultural and horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the farm and garden.
7th.—Poetry, tales, anecdotes and gossip, reviews and pleasant miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper and the great increase of the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the *Tribune* can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers,	$ 2 00
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" to clubs of 6 copies,	10 00
" to clubs of 12 copies,	18 00
" to clubs of 21 copies,	30 00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers,	5 00
" six months,	3 00
" to clubs of 4 copies	18 00
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Daily Tribune one year	nine dollars
Daily Tribune six months	five dollars.
Daily Tribune three months	two dollars.

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after a club has been raised.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a club of 12 copies to one address, with $18, a free copy of the weekly.
For a club of 22 copies to one address, with $33, a free copy of tri-weekly for six months.
For a club of 40 copies to one address, with $80, a free copy of the tri-weekly one year or daily six months.
For a club of 66 copies to not more than two addresses, with $100, the daily for one year.

Money by draft, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE Co.,
33-tf Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, its severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal. Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as well come a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermined and routed of a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is abroad and at home its effects.—New London Advertiser

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it eagerly perused, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

One Copy for One Year,	$3 00
One Copy for Two Years,	5 00

An extra copy will be allowed for every club of ten subscribers, at $2 50 each, or 11 copies for $25.

Harper's Magazine and *Harper's Weekly* together, one year, $5 00. *Harper's Weekly* is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., for the years 1857 to 1862 inclusive, of *Harper's Weekly*, handsomely bound in cloth extra, price $4 38 each, are now ready. The postage upon *Harper's Weekly*, when paid in advance at the office where it is received, is twenty-six cents a year.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
43-tf Franklin Square, New York.

PATENT MEDICINES.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers.
For the whole boundless Continent is ours."

DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER

and

BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an

Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

Curative Properties,

and hence their

Rapid Sale

and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates

which have been showered upon him from

All parts of the Country.

The peculiarity of the

Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Liver Complaint,*
Skin Diseases,	*Female Complaints,*
Salt Rheum,	*Rheumatism,*
Dyspepsia,	*Syphilis,*
Old Sores,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Sick Headache,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
Tumors,	*Eruptions,*

Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach.

ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight years.

Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm.

The Blood Pills

are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as but the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the

Blood Purifier,

will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
Colic Pains,	*Cholera Morbus,*
Indigestion,	*Pain in the Bowels,*
	Dizziness, etc.

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of three eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

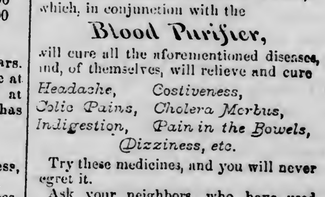
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY

A. M'PETT, Hastings, J. R. Tinkcom, Mankato, W. H. McCollum, Mankato, and by druggists and merchants generally through out the United States, Canadas and Brazil



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs Woolens, etc., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, etc. Put up in 25c, 50c, and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks. $53 and $5 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞Sold by all druggists and retailers every where.
☞Beware! of all worthless imitations.
☞See that COSTAR'S name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask before you buy.
☞Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞Principal depot 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞Sold by A. M PETT,
Wholesale and Retail Agent.
51-10m Hastings, Minn.

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. IRVING TODD.

Sept. 22, 1863.

THE CONSERVER.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

Surprise Parties.

I love a real, genuine, well managed surprise party. None of your sham affairs, where the good folks are secretly told that something is going to happen on a certain night, and they must be at home and act as though surprised out of their senses—have ready at hand sundry well feigned expressions of astonishment, nearly go into convulsions over the surprising qualities of secrecy, these surprises are possessed of. No, such things are contemptible. It is really provoking, this hinting at something of which one would give any reasonable price, to be kept in blissful ignorance. But as I said, I enjoy an actual surprise. For instance the lady of the house is stiting Friday evening quietly darning stockings, (not very romantic is it?) her liege lord at one end of the table writing letters, two children at the other learning their lessons, the third, the darling little curly headed, blue eyed pet of the family, is "tucked up" for the night. It is quarter before seven—a knock is heard. Wife goes to the front door, husband continues writing. The door is opened when the clear, beautiful beams of the full moon make a sudden disclosure. The street and sidewalks are alive with human beings. The silver haired captain accepts the invitation to "walk in," and sure enough the whole regiment follow their trusty leader. Husband rises to shake hands with an old friend who has, as he supposes, dropped quietly in with his wife to spend a social evening. This done, and still they come, *they come*, and the operation is not suspended till more than fifty hands have shared a similar fate. The books, half written letters, and undarned stockings are summarily stowed away, and instantly the dining table is removed to the pantry, and surely never was brazen, death-dealing cannon loaded quicker than was that poor, inoffensive, unsuspecting dinner table. Biscuit and butter, cold meat and pickles, tarts and doughnuts, beautiful cakes, delicious pies, and chickens unrivaled, really there seems no end to the good things gathered here. And now come the fragrant odor of "good old Java" or "pure Rio," no matter which, for with this nice cream and sugar it is good, *better*, BEST. Supper over, we go above and enjoy a few songs, with good music from the old piano in the corner. Now we return to the dining room to "praise God from whom all blessing flow," and join in the evening prayer.

It is quarter before ten, and they have disappeared as suddenly as they came, but looking in the deserted pantry, I readily perceive there will be no baking days next week.

It was a delightful visit. That surprise will cause us many pleasant memories, yet they are mixed with sadness. Mrs. R., good, kind friend was at home sick, among this list were many loved and loving ones. They sent kind regards, and sad regrets, and so we missed them; and then we wondered, should we ever meet *here* or *yonder*, all we love and prize as social friends. Or will there ever be some absent one we wish was near—some lively tone we listen for in vain—some gentle pressure of the hand, but all in fancy felt.

SINORPHOS.

It is said that Judge Taney has for many years appeared as if about to drop into the grave. As long ago as 1810, a gentleman in Maryland having an interest in a dispute land case, in which there was considerably more feeling than money involved, inquired of a merchant in Baltimore for the name of some able lawyer to be employed. The name of Mr. Taney was given. The gentleman called on the latter, but after talking with him awhile, declined engaging his services, giving afterwards as his reason that he intended his case should stay in court at least five years; that Taney would not live half that time, and then he would have to engage new counsel. Fifty years have passed since then, and ten years ago that individual and all the parties to the protracted suit, as well as the lawyers on both sides, and the judges who tried the cause, were all dead, and Taney was as hale and hearty as he had ever been, but still deceiving people with his apparent feebleness.

It may seem a singular thing, but it is nevertheless a veritable fact, that the tallest man in the United Kingdom serves behind the bar of a public house in London. The person we refer to is Mr. Gamson, who is bar-man at Mr. William Japha's public-house, 205 Burlington Street, where he may be seen daily at his occupation of attending to the wants of the customers. He is seven feet four inches in hight, upwards of 23 stone in weight, and his strength in proportion to his size. By trade he is a rope-maker, and he occasionally exhibits some rare specimens of what he can do in that way, by twisting paper into rope with his fingers almost as strong as if made of the usual materials. His hands are so large that he can grasp within one of them three ordinary-sized hands, and is thus able to shake hands with three persons at the same time.

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.—In 1852, says the Newport *Mercury* of Saturday, we sold the old Franklin Press to John B. Murry, esq., of New York, he agreeing to place it at the Patent Office in Washington, or some equally public and safe place, our desire being, not so much to secure the liberal sum offered, as to ensue its preservation for future generations, as it was the first press upon which Benjamin Franklin worked. From the time of sale until last week we had lost all trace of the press, now we learn that Mr. Murray has decided to present it to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association on Monday next, the 158th anniversary of the birth-day of Franklin. This act of Mr. Murray will be gratifying to many who have desired its preservation, and although Newport should have retained it, Boston is next entitled to it, for there it was first used, having been sent from England in 1716. The Press arrived in Boston on Saturday, and was presented to the Mechanics' Association by Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

Major General Pope has issued instructions to Generals Sibley and Sully fixing a general programme for the operations of the United States forces in the two military districts, under their command, for the coming spring and summer. The objects to be accomplished are the complete protection of the border against attempted raids on the part of the hostile Indians, the chastisement of those who remain refractory, and the establishment of posts to answer the double purpose of guarding the approaches to the settlements, and of adding to the security of overland expeditions to Idaho.

The plan embraces a chain of military stations along the rout to the gold regions, more or less distant from each other as facilities may offer for their location. When the details of this important measurs are fully matured we shall announce such of them as can be properly made known.—*Press, 27th.*

A singular phenomenon has just manifested itself on the coast of Sicily, Fernandina Island, which entirely disappeared some years ago, is gradually coming to light again, being now but a foot or two from the surface of the sea. An English ship, having a party of scientific persons on board, has taken up its station in the immediate neighborhood, in order to examine the phenomenon.

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

New England,	Bank State of Indiana.
New York.	Iowa,
New Jersey,	Michigan,
Ohio.	U. S Demand Notes.
Canada.	Wisconsin,
Pittsburg,	Minnesota.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	¾ prem
Chicago and Milwaukee,	par.	¼ prem

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	55	55
Silver (large),	49	55
U. S. Demand Notes,	45	55
Canada,	45	55

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, Feb. 2, 1864

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	90
CORN, do	70@75
OATS, do	70@75
POTATOES, do	50
BEANS, do	3 00
ONIONS, do	2 50
CRANBERRIES,	4 00
HAY, per ton,	7 00@900
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl	4 00
EGGS, per doz	15@18
BUTTER, per lb	18@20
CHEESE, per lb	15@18
PORK, per cwt.	6½@7½
BEEF, per cwt.	3½@4½
HAMS, per cwt,	8@9
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	5@6
DRIED APPLES,	11@12½
DRIED PEACHES,	15@25
SUGARS, per lb	12½@20
MOLASSES, per gal	70@1 00
COFFEE, Java,	45
do Rio,	40

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine, at less than cost. Enquire at this office.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections (free of charge), by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
43-6t Kings County, N. Y.

[Communicated.]

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.—A Card to Consumptives.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, Coughs, Colds, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it costs them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co.,
35-4m New York.

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES.

CURTISS & COWLES,
DEALERS IN
Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. IRVING TODD.
Sept. 22, 1863.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVing been made in the conditions of the mortgage executed by Eli B. Ames and Delia Ann Ames, his wife, the mortgagors, to Levi C. Boyington, the mortgagee, dated the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Dakota County, in the state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of July, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., in book II of mortgages, pages 455 and 456, given to secure the payment of the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents and interest according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, given by Edward Murphy to said Levi C. Boyington, and each bearing date July 13th, 1859, and one payable in twelve months, one in eighteen months, and one in two years from date, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from date till paid, of and upon the following real estate, situated in said Dakota County, or mortgaged premises, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number five, township number one hundred and fourteen, north range number seventeen west, containing forty acres of land.

Which said mortgage with the debt due thereon has been, by assignment in writing dated the 17th day of April, A.D. 1860, duly assigned by the said Levi C. Boyington to Horace H Sickles, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Dakota County, in book N of mortgages, on page 185, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1863.

Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due, and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of two thousand and twenty-six dollars and seventy-six cents. And no suit or proceedings has been instituted at law to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, of the statute in such case made and provided, the said aforesaid described real estate and mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the city of Hastings, in said Dakota County, and state of Minnesota, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount due thereon, and costs and expenses allowed by law.

Dated Jan. 13, 1864.

HORACE H. SICKLES,
41-td Assignee of Mortgagee.
Eli Robinson, Atty. of Assignee.

BANK OF THOMPSON BROS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1863.

U.S. 5-20'S.

The secretary of the treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at par, and, until ten day's notice is given, the undersigned, as general subscription agent, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the loan authorized is five hundred millions of dollars. Nearly four hundred millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by national banking associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the secretary of the treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports and internal revenues, and in the issue of the interest bearing legal tender treasury notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loan, the interest and principal of which are payable in GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of national banking associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "seven-thirty" loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent loan, the interest and principal payable in coin, thus yielding over nine per cent per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The government requires all duties on imports to be paid in coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus coin in the treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the bonds may run for 20 years yet, the government has a right to pay them off in gold at par, at any time after 5 years. The interest is paid half-yearly, viz.: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; or registered bonds of same denominations, and, in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For banking purposes and for investments of trust-moneys the registered bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by states, cities, towns, or counties, and the government tax on them is only one and a half per cent on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds six hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from mortgages, railroad stock and bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few delay in the delivery of the bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the first day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and exertion is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agt.,
THOMPSON BROS., Sub Agents, St. Paul.
38-2m

P. VAN AUKEN. R. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N

MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for
Threshing Machines and Reapers,
RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT
TICKET AGENTS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

W. D. FRENCH,

Wholesale & Retail

GROCER,

Union Block, - - Hastings, Minn.

Having removed to the large new store two doors west of his old stand, will keep constantly on hand a

LARGE STOCK,

Which will be offered at

Wholesale or Retail,

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices for Cash.

Merchants, Farmers, and other purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock and prices.

W. D. FRENCH.
Sept. 15, 1863. 23-tf

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Winter Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furs and Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

WILL SELL OUR LARGE STOCK OF Clothing at greatly reduced prices, as it must be sold to make room for new stock and spring styles.

COME AND SEE US. WE WILL NOT be undersold.

ALL GOODS THAT DO NOT GIVE satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.
Jan. 20, 1864. 42-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.
Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.—WE are doing an auction and commission business in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, and all kinds of property. We buy and sell goods on commission, loan and collect money, pay taxes for parties abroad, loan money on pledges, and advance money on property. We keep Watches, Jewelry, and Notions to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening, special sales at 10 A. M. Second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

20-tf H. E. BAKER & Co.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

For Sale,

My stock of Goods, and Storehouse for rent or sale. THEODORE GARDNER.
Hastings, Oct. 12, 1863.

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing

Tobacco and Snuff.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion. Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

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1864. BOOKS. BOOKS. 1864

W. P. STANLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,

TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodeons.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL RE-OPENED.

CHAS. DAMEREL,

Having leased the above property, has thoroughly cleaned and refurnished the above old established hotel at Hastings, and is ready to do all in his power to conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the traveling community, and solicits a share of public patronage.

In connection with the hotel I keep a livery and sale stable and feel confident I can please the majority with pleasant driving horses and steady and obliging drivers.

Teaming done at fair prices. Please call and see me at New England House.
CHAS. DAMEREL, Proprietor.
Hastings, Aug. 10, 1863. 18-6m

WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Office 201 William-st., New York.

George Wilkes, Ed. and Pro.

Four Dollars a Year in Advance.

To Clubs—5 Copies, - - -	$17 00
" 9 " - - - -	30 00

No subscriptions received for less than three months.

Rates of Advertising.

15 cts per line	each single insertion.
48 " " "	One month.
$1 20 " "	Three months,
$2 00 " "	Six months.

Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York, general wholesale agents for supplying dealers. T. R. Callender, agent for Philadelphia.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and retain 20 per cent for their trouble. This percentage is, however, not to be deducted from club rates.

WINONA AND HASTINGS

MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of

LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,

which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRICH.

Shop opposite the court-house, Winona, and on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

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UNIVERSAL

Clothes Wringer.

WARRANTED!

WITH

COG WHEELS!

No. 1, Large Family Wringer,	$10 00
No. 2, Medium,	7 00
No. 2¼ "	6 00
No. 3, Small,	5 50
No. 8, Large Hotel,	14 00
No. 18, Medium Laundry,	18 00
No. 22, Large "	30 00

Nos. 2¼ and 3 have no cogs, all others are warranted. No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the *American Agriculturist*, says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tub full of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a clothes saver, a time saver, and a strength saver. The saving of garments alone will pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than *pays for itself every year* in the saving of garments. There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly *four years' constant use.*"

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in Every Particular.

No Wringer can be durable without Cog-Wheels. A good canvasser wanted in every town.

On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

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FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GARDNER & MELOY

Offer to the Farmers the following Implements, to-wit:

JOHN H. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, with Wood's Self-Raker, superior to all self-raking machines in use.

HALL'S BROAD-CAST GRAIN SOWER, with Cultivators attached.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Collin's Cast Steel Plows, "Cast."
Hurst & Bradley's Plows.
Grand de Tour Plows.
Winona Plows.
Dixon Plows.

STRAW CUTTERS,

of various patterns.

Root Cutters,
Lard and Wine Presses,
Sugar Evaporators,
Sugar Mills,
Corn Shellers,
Clothes Dryers,
Clothes Wringers,
Fanning Mills,
Wire Tooth Horse Rakes,
Wood Tooth Horse Rakes,
Hand Rakes,
Hay Forks,
Garden Forks,
Hoes,
Scythes,
Hay Knives,
Cradles,
Wagon Jacks, Etc., Etc.

GRAIN BAGS.

SALT,

By the Barrel.

Store in STONE BLOCK, corner of Sibley Street and Levee.
Hastings, Nov. 2, 1863. 30-tf

DAKOTA WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY & THOMPSON,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

We are now manufacturing a number of the celebrated

Indiana Fanning Mills,

the very best mill of the age. All we ask is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous that it is the best mill for *all purposes ever invented.*

Farmers, call and see it tested.

We are now prepared to repair all kinds of agricultural implements in the best manner, and at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past we hope, by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a continuation of it in the future.

Hastings, June 14, 1863. 10-tf.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Prospectus of the 25th volume of the

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL,

Oldest, cheapest, and best paper now published in Wisconsin, devoted to politics, news, literature, science, agriculture, art, and commerce.

The principles which the Milwaukee *Sentinel* seeks to enforce, are: the perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the laws, the absolute and unconditional freedom of all men, the maintainance and preservation of free institutions, at all hazards and at whatever cost, honest and loyal men for office, the putting down of this great rebellion by force of arms, opposition to treason north and south, and for liberty, equality, and fraternity.

THE SENTINEL

Challenges comparison or competition in price, in freshness and originality, in amount of valuable reading matter, in the correctness and reliability of its commercial and financial intelligence, in furnishing the very latest news from all parts of the globe, in its complete accounts of the doings of all Wisconsin regiments in the field, and in its complete summary of state news, the *Sentinel* challenges competition and comparison. Several new correspondents in the army, at the national and state capitals have been engaged. The proprietors intend that the *Sentinel*, during the coming year, shall surpass any previous volume in excellence and variety of matter.

For the people of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota the *Sentinel* has been and will continue to be the leading newspaper, and will be particularly devoted to the interests of this vast section.

Terms.

DAILY SENTINEL.

By mail, one year,	$ 9 00
By mail, six months,	4 50
By mail, three months,	2 25
Two copies by mail, 1 year, ($8 75 each)	17 50
Three copies by mail 1 year ($8 50 each)	25 50
Four copies by mail, 1 year, ($8 25 each)	33 00
Five copies by mail, 1 year ($8 00 each)	40 00
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TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy, one year,	5 00
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Two copies by mail, 1 year, ($4 75 each)	9 50
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Four copies by mail, 1 year, ($4 25 each)	17 00
Five copies by mail, 1 year, ($4 00 each)	20 00

WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy, one year,	1 50
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One copy, three months,	50
Ten copies by mail, 1 year, ($1 30 each)	13 00
Ten copies by mail, 8 months, ($1 00 each)	10 00
Twenty copies by mail, 1 year, ($1 25 each)	25 00
Thirty copies by mail, 1 year, ($1 each)	30 00

Clubs of thirty must go to one post-office and one address. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

The getter up of a club of ten or more for the Weekly is entitled to an extra copy Additions to clubs may be made for one year at club prices. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
48-tf Proprietors.

PUBLICATIONS.

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1 *A* large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. *A* large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. *A* similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead:

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
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THE MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN FOR 1864.—The cheapest paper in the North-West.

The Daily Edition

Is published at 3 P. M. every day except Sunday. Each edition contains the latest intelligence up to the hour of publication. The Wisconsin is an enterprising, go-ahead newspaper, entirely independent of politicians, and uncompromisingly for the Union. We spare no expense in procuring the latest and most reliable war news, and the fullest local intelligence. Our commercial department is complete and accurate, and to country dealers is invaluable.

TERMS.—Delivered by carriers in the city $9 per annum, by mail one year $8, do do 6 months $4, do do 3 $2—always in advance. Five copies by mail in one order at the rate of $7 per year, for 3, 6, or 12 months.

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This edition is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and each number contains the entire local and general news and markets of six editions of the daily paper, without advertisements. It is made up expressly and carefully for the country, and really contains a complete epitome of the news of the day.

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The largest paper in the state and cheapest paper in the North-West It is published every Wednesday, and printed every Monday evening. It contains eight pages of six columns each, filled with the cream of the daily, carefully selected and arranged, together with a review of the Milwaukee produce, grocery, dry goods, and hardware markets, and the latest telegraphic Chicago, Buffalo, and New York markets. Each number will contain several columns of original and selected literature, tales, sketches, etc. No pains will be spared to make our enlarged edition the best paper in the North West

TERMS.—One copy 8 months, $1, one copy 1 year $1 50, ten copies 1 year $13, twenty copies 1 year, $25, in advance. Additional copies at the rate of the club.

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting up clubs of ten or more for the Semi-Weekly or Weekly. WM. E. CRAMER,
42-6t Milwaukee.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST successful Family Paper in the Union. A complete pictorial history of the times.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

Splendidly illustrated. Price six cents a number—$3 00 a year.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Its fresh leaves, its clear type, its entertaining variety, is severe but just criticisms upon the follies of the times, its elegantly written and instructive articles, and its able correspondence, all combine to make it the model newspaper of our country, and one that every family must prize. Its condensed weekly summary of foreign and domestic intelligence is altogether superior to that contained in any other journal Being published, too, in a form for preservation and binding, if taken care of as it deserves to be, it will be found in future years as welcome a companion for the family and fireside as the day on which it was first perused.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see it undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is altogether evil in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find its sheets with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

TERMS.

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Harper's Magazine and *Harper's Weekly* together, one year, $5 00. *Harper's Weekly* is electrotyped, and back numbers can be had at any time.

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Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

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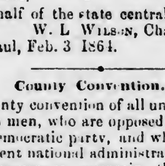
N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.
Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

State Librarian

THE HASTINGS CONSERVER.

VOLUME III.---NO. 44. HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1864. $2 00 PER YEAR.

THE CONSERVER.
BY IRVING TODD.



TUESDAY. FEBRUARY 9. 1864.

Single copies of the CONSERVER may be obtained at this office, or at the Bookstore. Price Five Cents.

Republican Union Convention.

A state convention of all unconditional union men who are opposed to the existing democratic party, and who sustain the present national administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress the rebellion, will assemble at Ingersoll's Hall, in St. Paul, on Wednesday, March 2o, 1864, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Minnesota in the ensuing national convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:

Anoka,	2	Morrison	1
Benton,	1	Mower,	3
Blue Earth,	4	Nicollet,	3
Brown,	2	Olmsted,	7
Carver,	4	Pine,	1
Chisago,	2	Ramsey,	9
Dakota,	6	Rice,	5
Dodge,	3	St. Louis,	1
Faribault,	1	Scott,	3
Fillmore,	9	Sherburne,	1
Freeborn,	3	Sibley,	3
Goodhue,	6	Stearns,	3
Hennepin,	9	Steele,	2
Houston,	5	Wabashaw,	5
Isanti,	1	Waseca,	2
Le Sueur,	4	Washington,	5
Martin,	1	Winona,	7
McLeod,	1	Wright,	3
Meeker,	1	Watonwan,	1
Mille Lac,	1		

In behalf of the state central committee. W. L. WILSON, Chairman.
St. Paul, Feb. 3 1864.

County Convention.

A county convention of all unconditional union men, who are opposed to the existing democratic party, and who sustain the present national administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will be held at Teutonia Hall, in the city of Hastings, on Saturday, Feb. 27th, 1864, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent us in the state convention on the 2d of March.

The following representation will be allowed:

Hastings,	7	Ravenna,	2
Nininger,	3	Inver Grove,	4
West St. Paul,	5	Mendota,	3
Eagan,	3	Rosemount,	3
Burnsville,	3	Lakeville,	3
Eureka,	3	Empire City,	2
Sciota,	2	Waterford,	2
Green Vale,	2	Castle Rock,	2
Lebanon,	2	Marshan,	2
Randolph,	2	Douglass,	1
Vermillion,	2	Hampton,	3

It is recommended that the primary meetings be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, at such public places as may be most convenient.

Per order of committee.
Hastings, Feb. 8, 1864.

Minnesota Money.

There are thirteen banks of issue in this state, all of which are sound and substantial except, perhaps, the La Crosse and La Crescent, the Bank of Chatfield, and the People's Bank, which are secured mainly by railroad bonds, not the best in the world, and which are liable at no far distant day to be worth only the paper on which they are printed. These are sufficient for our business, and their issues are far preferable to those of Eastern banks. Besides these, our neighboring Saintly city, having failed in most everything else, and with a bonded debt of *only* about $400,000, has taken to issuing currency of her own—a dernier resort towards paying her current expenses. How much of this trash she has issued we know not; but we *do* know that this and other counties are flooded with St. Paul and Ramsey County scrip, which is, as the *State Atlas* justly remarks, "palmed off on our farmers and mechanics in exchange for labor and products, thus driving a legal and responsible currency out of circulation."

To show that our article is not prompted by motives of jealousy or prejudice we will refer to the facts a moment. The present debt of St. Paul is nearly $400,00. An appropriation of $250,000 was made by the city council for the Superior Railroad, and another of $50,000 to the Cedar Valley. Total 700,000. This, for a town of 12,000 inhabitants, is surprisingly large, about *sixty dollars* for every man, woman, and child, or, taking into consideration principal and interest for a period of thirty year's taxation, to the moderate amount of one hundred and fifty dollars per head. A debt of like proportion would prove fatal to the credit of almost any other city, but our Saintly neighbors continue to make appropriations and pledge their credit as though the coffers of Crassus were at their disposal.

We have no interest in this matter, and it is of little moment to us how much the indebtedness of St. Paul amounts to, but we do heartily protest against her flooding the state with an illegal and entirely worthless currency, not worth ten cents on the dollar, and which will inevitably result in loss to innocent holders. All are aware the laboring classes are the heavest losers by bad money, and it is to protect their interests that we take up the subject. The question is simply this: Can a single city or county, in direct violation of law, and in the very face and eyes of the legislature who have made it, be permitted the indulgence of such nefarious practices? Of what benefit are laws the open violation of which are thus publicly winked at! And why should not the legislature be held responsible for not taking action in the premises? These are considerations which we present to the attention of the reader.

Louisville, Ky.

A correspondent of ours, under date of Jan. 31st, 1864, gives the following:

I was quite surprised to see so large a place. I had no idea there were over fifty thousand inhabitants here, but I find the population at the present time does not fall much short of one hundred thousand. I think this one of the finest cities I have ever seen.—Louisville is noted for its palatial residences. Many of these dwellings have been confiscated by our mutual Uncle Sam. One of the finest buildings in the city, now used as U. S. Sanitary Commission Headquarters, was formerly the property of a colonel in the rebel army. It seems hard to deface such property and destroy such fine residences, but "necessity knows no law," especially in these times of war. The whole country hereabouts is full of rebels. Of course they dare not express their sentiments for fear of "hempneckties. The women, however, have no scruples whatever, and they delight in disseminating their traitorous ideas especially when any northerners are within hearing distance. I have not been fortunate enough to meet with a true union lady since my arrival. I puckered up courage enough, a few evenings since, to ask a young lady to favor me with some music. She complied, and I was compelled to listen to such effusions as the Bonnie Blue Flag, Hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and the Red, White, and Red. They are as impudent as the day is long, and I can't help admiring their brazen impudence when unionists are present.

Louisville is full of re-enlisted soldiers, and as a matter of course saloons and theatres are reaping a bountiful harvest. B.

To Arms! To Arms!

Once more the country hears from the President a summons to arms. A draft is ordered for 500,000 men to serve three years or during the war, to be made on the 10th of March next ensuing. So many as may have been enlisted or drafted before the 1st of March, not heretofore credited, will be deducted; in other words, the draft is for so many men as shall not have been raised by March 1st on the last call for 300,000; and for 200 000 more. The additional quota for Minnesota will be about 2,000. Four weeks only remain in which to raise the men, and no time should be lost.

The New York *Tribune* says: "It is no hour for caviling, for political discussions, for complaints of inactivity or incompetence. The rebellion is gathering its strength for one last desperate struggle. The Union must meet it. Jefferson Davis is sweeping into the ranks of his traitor armies every inhabitant of the states which own his sway. In East Tennessee his columns already in motion; elsewhere they are waiting only for augmented numbers. It is no longer a secret that the next campaign is meant to carry the war to Northern soil. If it fails—as fail it will—the rebellion goes hopelessly down, never more capable of carrying on a war on its present scale. But that it may surely and utterly fail, the Union needs more men in the field than it has today; needs and must have men enough to put success beyond all question. Hence the call of the President. Let it be responded to with the same alacrity and eager patriotism as when Sumter first woke the nation from its deep dream of peace."

The supreme court, in case of Crowell *vs.* Lambert, have decided in favor of the latter, the copperhead candidate for judge of probate, who was clearly defeated by a large majority at the late election. So much for the "law and order" party!

The Government Printing.

The report of Jno. D. Defrees, superintendent of public printing, shows that the money expended for printing, paper, and binding from Oct. 1st, 1862, to September 30th, 1863, amounts to $1,405.000. The year preceding, it cost $549,000. The excess being principally for blanks for the various departments. The amount of printing and binding executed the last year and paid for at the prices established by that of 1862, would have cost $378,500 more than has been expended for that purpose by the government. The government printing office was established in March, 1861, since which time up to Sept. 30th, 1863, the printing and binding has cost $584,000 less than it would have cost at old prices. The report concludes as follows: "The character of printing and binding, in material and workmanship is superior to that furnished under any system which has preceded the present. The experience of the government in doing its own work, as regards quality and economy, may be regarded as completely successful."

The committee on the conduct of the war, just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senators Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan, and Harding, of Oregon; and Representatives Gooch, of Massachusetts; Julian, of Indiana; Odell, of New York, and Blair, of Missouri. This committee is similar to the one heretofore in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of Harding and Loan in the place of ex-congressmen Andrew Johnson and Covode. The new one, in addition to his duty of inquiring into the conduct of the war, is instructed to examine into all contracts and engagements with any department of the government, and is authorized to sit during the recess of congress, at any place which may be deemed proper. Beside this, every facility is provided for a thorough investigation.

Paterson, New Jersey, is the headquarters of the silk manufacturers in United States. One thousand and fifty hands (mostly females) are now employed, whose annual pay-rolls amount to $150,000. The silk comes from China and Japan, and is converted into coat-linings, ribbons, neck ties, flags, sewing-twist, &c. Two new first class factories are about to be started, when the silk manufactures of Paterson will exceed those of all the rest of the United States.

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago, but, he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago—so that the situation is not so much changed after all.

Our cotemporary, the *Democrat*, has one side of its issue struck off by the St. Paul *Press*, and only prints its local matter and advertisements in its own office. We suggest that if printed in Richmond instead of St Paul it would be filled with more congenial reading, and probably give better satisfaction to its patrons.

The *Democrat*, in a laudation of the Second Regiment, speaks of the purifying which soldiers undergo by the ordeal of battle. A great pity that its publisher, when in the army, was so unfortunate in his wearing apparel. According to his theory, a little fire would have proved most beneficial.

At the recent annual election of officers in La Crosse, the stock holders of the La Crosse & St. Paul Packet company re-elected the present incumbents as follows:

President—Wm. F. Davidson.
Secretary—C. M. Whitney.
Treasurer—H. T. Rumsey.
General Agent—Wm. Rhodes.

A young lady, who lately collided with an ice-bound side-walk, sensibly remarked as she assumed a perpendicular position:

"I'll have a man to hang on to another winter."—*Exchange.*

As this is leap year, we presume her expectations will be realized.

Samuel Sinclair, the publishing head of the New York *Tribune* for several years, is to be cashier of a new national bank in New York city; and Mr. McElrath the old publisher, takes his place in the *Tribune*.

A fire occurred at River Falls, Wis. on the 29th ult., destroying a drug store, the office and material of the *Citizen's Reporter*, and a tailor shop. Total loss about $4,500. No insurance.

Legislative.

The following elections were made in joint convention, on the 5th inst.:

State Printer, Frederick Driscoll.

SURVEYORS GEN. OF LOGS AND LUMBER.

1st District—Chas. R. Gardner.
2d " —Mark T. Berry
3d " —Thomas J. Little.
4th " —Lewis Clark.
5th " —Wm. B. Gill.
6th " —Wm. Nettleton.

DIRECTORS NORMAL SCHOOL.

1st District—Joseph Haskell.
3d " —Dr. John D. Ford.
5th " —H. L. Parker.

THE NEW YORK *Observer* says that Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind Methodist preacher, whose lectures in this city last season will be remembered, has announced to his congregation that he had become a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

We don't object to exchanges making a liberal use of our columes for clippings, and invite them to do so whenever and as often as they see fit, but we do insist that they give the proper credit therefor. This no more than justice. Will the St. Cloud *Union* make a note of this?

The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad have consolidated with the North-Western, the latter pledging themselves to build the road between St. Paul and Hastings next summer. We have not room for particulars.

Ohio and California are the great wine producing states, as yet—the former producing in 1860, 562,640 gallons, and the latter 494,516 gallons.

Most of the old regiments are furloughed, and coming home. The 1st are expected on Saturday. Let them have a hearty welcome.

State News.

A capitalist of our town, we understand, is now in St. Paul for the purpose of making arrangements to a bank of issue in this place.—*Mankato Record.*

Adjutant John T. Morrison, of the Second Cavalry, had a splendid sword, sash and belt presented to him at Fort Snelling on Monday, by the line officers of the regiment. Capt. Robert F. Slaughter made the presentation address.—*Press.*

A SEVERE AFFLICTION.—Three daughters of J. P. Hill, of Eden Prairie, Hennepin county, aged respectively three, six, and eight years, died within one week, or between the 18th and 25th of last month. It was supposed at the death of the first one, that the disease was the scarlet fever, but it is now believed that the death of the children was caused by the use of improper medicines. The matter is undergoing an examination.—*Stillwater Mess.*

It is stated that the Wisconsin Telegraph Company design to reconstruct their line between Milwaukee and Winona, next summer, supplying it with new poles and two wires throughout. The work is to be finished by the 15th of July. This will be a great benefit to the daily papers along the line, as it will insure a more prompt delivery of the dispatches, which heretofore have frequently been cut off by means of the railroad business breaking in on their regular transmission. We hope the proposed reconstruction will not be delayed beyond the time designated.—*Winona Rep.*

POOR FARM.—The initiatory steps were taken by the board of county commissioners, at their last session, to purchase poor farm—not a poor *farm*, but a *poor* farm. They want a good farm to support poor people. The earlier this thing is done, the better it will be. The poor of the county must be provided for, their poverty is frequently their misfortune, without being their fault. Now the cost of supporting the poor is considerable, and as the population of the county increases it will grow larger and larger. Money invested in land in this county, cannot be a bad investment; and if a farm of 621 acres is bought, and judiciously managed, it will be but a short time before our poor will be able to pay their own way, a thing they greatly prefer, to being indebted to the county. The sooner the land is bought the cheaper it can be got, and the quicker it will begin to be improved. We think the movement a very wise one, and one that will, if carried out, reflect credit on the commissioners.—*Red Wing Volunteer.*

MINNESOTA: The editor of the *School Friend* (our old friend Thickstun,) has addressed an able and manly letter to the governor and secretary of state, on school improvement,—mainly advocating the establishment of a separate school department and of normal schools. It is to be hoped that both will be secured;—the one to infuse life into the system and the other to put soul into the schools.—*Penn. School Journal.*

A Hastings paper asks "have we a secessionist among us"? If there is any remaining in that town at this late day, it is clear evidence that the authorities entrusted with the care of lunatics are derelict in duty.—*Mantorville Express.*

NEW GOODS.—Just received by express, at NEWMAN'S, a lot of new goods, latest styles and patterns. Call in and examine.

DIED.

In Philadelphia Jan. 27th LIZZIE youngest child of Ignatius and Kate DONNELLY, of Nininger, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 11 days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. Particular attention given to the examinations of titles. Real estate agents. Have for sale town lots prairie, timber, and meadow lands, improved farms, dwelling houses, etc.
Hastings, Feb. 1, 1864. 44-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the sitting of the district court of the first judicial district in and for the county of Dakota on Tuesday, the 22d day of March, 1864, in the city of Hastings, at 10 o'clock A. M., the undersigned proprietors of the north half of south-east quarter and south half of north-east quarter of section 23, township 114, range 19, in said Dakota County, which was surveyed and laid out in the year 1856 as West Empire City, will apply for the entire vacation of the survey of the same.
G. O. ROBERTSON.
MARY ROBERTSON.
Hastings, Feb. 9, 1864. 44-1m*

JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

YOU CAN BUY AT COST

Solid Gold Breast Pins,
" " Rings,
" " Ear Drops,
" " Lockets,
" " Crosses,
" " Bracelets,
" " Studs,
" " Sleeve Buttons,
" " Pencils,
" " Thimbles,
" " Watch Keys,
" " Spectacles,
" " Chains,
" " Necklaces, Etc., Etc.
Pearl & Onyx Sleeve Buttons & Studs,
Gold and Enamel Pins,
Gold and Enamel Locket Pins,
Coral Pins,
Revolving Miniature Pins,
Cameo Pins,
Diamond Rings,
Pearl "
Garnet "
Locket "
Gold and Silver Watches,
Silver and Steel Specs,
Gold Plated Chains,
Silver Plated Castors and Cake Baskets,
Silver Plated Cups and Coffee Urns,
Silver Plated Napkin Rings, Etc.,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Pearl and Jet Crosses,
Spy Glasses, Etc., Etc.

I have the largest stock of Jewelry and Plated Ware west of Chicago, which I will sell at cost. Repairing done to order—work warranted.

Cash Paid for Old Gold&Silver.

J. F. MACOMBER.
Hastings, Feb. 9, 1863. 44-3t

THE BEST IS

The Cheapest!

INSURE WITH THE

1. *FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS* accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.
2. *BUSINESS CONDUCTED* with constant dispatch and accuracy.
3. *LOSSES* always met with promptness and complete justice.

Net Assetts January, 1864,
$3,002,655.39.

4. The plan and organization of the Ætna, after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.
5. 16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. Sixteen million of Dollars.
6. The consumption of property by fire in the United States averages over $100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?
7. Are you insured? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin, while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty, or cruel disappointment.
8. Particular attention and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies issued without delay.
43-tf ELI ROBINSON, Agent.

WINONA AND HASTINGS
MARBLE WORKS.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice to the people of Hastings and elsewhere that he has constantly on hand the largest stock of Foreign and American Marbles ever brought west of Lake Michigan, consisting of all kinds of
LARGE SPIRE MONUMENTS,
SKELETON MONUMENTS,
GRAVE STONES, MANTELS,
FURNITURE MARBLE, ETC.,
which he will finish to order in the most approved styles and for the lowest cash price. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to wait till my agent comes around or to write to me, before purchasing elsewhere. C. J. ALDRICH.
Shop opposite the court-house, Winona, and on Second Street, below Tyler, Hastings, Minn. 18-tf

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

P. O. Notice.---Winter Arrangement.
Mail going East closes at 10½ o'clock, A.M.
Mail for St. Paul closes on the arrival of the stages from below in the afternoon.
Faribault mail leaves at 6 o'clock A. M., closes at 9 o'clock P. M.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
WM. H. SKINNER, Post-Master.

An interesting letter from the 2d Cavalry is unavoidably crowded out until our next.

DE CASTRO exhibited in this city last Thursday evening to a crowded house.

WM. JONES, esq., has been re-appointed deputy sheriff of this county, an office which he has creditably filled for several years past.

MARK WILLSON wishes to see you at his store between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. All communications strictly confidential.

NOTICE.—The Young Peoples' Prayer Meeting will be held at the University next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ON DIT.—It is currently reported that a prominent member of the M. E. Church of this city is about being expelled for going to Dance's on Sundays.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-morrow is the first day of Lent, and the usual service will be held in St. Luke's Church at 10½ A. M. Daily morning prayer during Lent at 9 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.—See card of CLAGETT & CROSBY elsewhere, attorneys, real estate agents, etc. They are the only licensed commercial brokers in the county.

SCHOOL FUND.—The annual apportionment of the school money for Dakota County is $1,720 80. There are 3.824 persons in the county between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

PRATT'S, next to post-office, is the place to buy your garments and have them cut and made by experienced hands. All articles warranted to give satisfaction, and to be as represented. Leave your orders.

FIRE INSURANCE.—We neglected to notice last week the advertisement of the Ætna, one of the oldest and most responsible companies in the United States. Those wishing to insure can do no better than to take out a policy in it. ELI ROBINSON, esq., agent.

ENGRAVEING.—A first class engraver is a great desideratum in a town, and we are extremely fortunate in having so good a one. ANDREWS will engrave anything, from a ring to a door plate, on short notice and in the best of style. Call and see specimens.

D. E. EYRE, corner of Second and Ramsey, has a well assorted stock of groceries, provisions, etc. DAN is little inclined to be somewhat of a fighting man, but not particularly quarrelsome. A man can generally leave all of his money there without getting into a row.

AT COST! AT COST!!—My entire stock of Clothing, Ladies' Cloaks, Sontags, Alexandrias, Worsted and Plush Hoods, Shawls, Furs, &c., offered at *cost*. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity in securing bargains are invited to call at the store of
43-4t. JOHN H. MUES.

A VALUABLE WORK.—We are in receipt of the January number of the *American Exchange and Review*, a miscellany of useful knowledge and general literature, especially devoted to finance, insurance, manufactures, patents, trade, commerce, etc. $3 per annum. WHITNEY & Co. publishers, 521 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

FESTIVAL—There will be an evening party given by the ladies of the Baptist Church to their pastor, Rev. W. H. HUMPHREY, at Teutonia Hall on Friday, 12th inst. A substantial supper will be served, besides oysters and ice-cream. The audience will be entertained with vocal and instrumental music. Supper tickets 50cts. No admission fee to the hall.

THE ATLANTIC for February is before us. Its table of contents comprise the following: Genius; My Brother and I; A Half Life and Half a Life; On the Relation of Art to Nature; Snow; House and Home Papers; The Convulsionists of St. Medard: Presence; Glacial Period; Bryant; Anneesly Hall and Newstead Abbey; The Last Charge; Northern Invasions; Reviews and Literary Notices. $3 per annum. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

STANLEY, on Ramsey Street, has the latest newspapers, magazines, and periodicals constantly on hand. Also a good assortment of school and miscellaneous books. A large lot of envelopes, best quality, just received.

AT COST.—See advertisement of MACOMBER'S, offering to sell watches, jewelry, and plated ware at cost, and govern yourself accordingly. It will be a long time before another such opportunity will be offered the public in this town. Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

COUNCIL MEETING.—Council met Feb. 1st, 1864. Applications of CHAS. ANDERSON and ROBT. PARLER for war bounty bonds laid on table. F. M. CROSBY was instructed to appeal case of GEO. DILLON *vs.* city of Hastings. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas the city of Hastings at a large meeting in the spring of 1863 passed a resolution instructing their city council to issue bonds bearing interest at seven per cent per annum to each person subscribing and paying money, the amount so paid by such persons to the president and directors of the Winona Branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad for the purpose of defraying the expence of surveying said road and the city to receive stock in said road to the amount so paid by the citizens when said bonds were delivered to said city, Subscribers paid $1,015,50 on and before the 1st of July, 1863, which time subscribers claim interest.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives are herein requested to procure the passage of a bill through the present legislature to authorize said city council to issue said bonds and provide for the payment of the same.

A number of bills were allowed, chiefly for the support of the poor.

Adjourned till Feb. 15th, 1864.

FAST WORK.—CHAS. HITCHENS, in the employ of Messrs. HERZOG & CORSON, of this city, recently turned at their water sawmill in Trimbelle, Wis., about sixteen miles from this place, one thousand rocking chair rods, two feet long, in three hours, ten minutes to sharpen tools included. He has also turned four thousand and eight spindles, sixteen inches long, in ten hours, and kept his tools in order, or spindles enough to make one thousand and two chairs in one day. Mr. HITCHENS frequently turns all the stock for two hundred chairs, requiring twenty-eight hundred different pieces, in one day and does not consider it over average work.

Messrs HERZOG & CORSON are getting out stock sufficient at their mill for ten thousand chairs, besides eight hundred rocking and six hundred children's chairs, and material for hundreds of bedsteads, tables, bureaus, etc. They are determined not to refuse to supply dealers as they were compelled to do last season, when they were offered cash on delivery of goods. Mr. HERZOG tells us that they got out stock for twenty-five hundred chairs last year, and could have sold four times that amount had they the stock on hand to work up.

SCRIP.—A little more than a years ago the business men of Hastings issued the following, pledging themselves not to receive or pay out any more scrip or individual checks, which was adhered to only a few months. Now there are but two or three firms in this city which do not take freely the most worthless of all trash—St. Paul and Ramsey County scrip—which has but the similitude of money. This is not right, and we appeal to the judgment and better sense of our business men to rectify at once the error into which they unguardedly have fallen. The document, as then printed, reads thus:

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having procured a supply of U. S postage currency, will refuse to receive as money after 1st of January next all scrip and individual checks now in use for change, except so far as is necessary to assist our customers in procuring the redemption of Hastings scrip.

W. D. French,	Thorne Norrish, & Co.
Draper & Ballard,	J. Lowell,
W. P. Stanley,	M. Marsh,
VanAuken & Langley,	Eyre & Holmes,
H. H. Pringle,	O. S. Taylor,
Charles Schroth,	W. Henkle,
J. F. Macomber,	Henry Constans,
Fred. Stallz,	John Thomas,
Samuel Rogers,	R. J. Marvin.
I. A. VanDyke,	W. H. Cary & Co.,
Geo. Marion,	T. Gardner,
North & Carll,	J. W. Pratt,
J. Keiser,	E. B Allen,
Curtis, Cowles & Co.,	Geo. Newman,
Follett & Renick.	

Hastings, Dec. 20, 1862.

We now have government scrip in abundance, five times as much as when this agreement was entered into. Let us all unite in an effort to purge Dakota County of the St. Paul stuff. It can be done, and should be in justice to our farmers.

THE CONSERVER.

BY IRVING TODD.

Office Over the Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block, Second Street.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS, From Here, There, and Elsewhere.

Divorce and Revenge Among Birds.

The Shields (England) *Gazette* has the following curious story of anima life:

"In the interior of the Tyne Dock wagon shops the attention of the workmen was, about a week ago, attracted to the movements of two sparrows engaged in constructing a nest in a hollow where two girders met for the support of the iron roof. For several days they labored most assiduously in preparing their abode, when, by some sudden freak, the progress of the tiny fabric was suspended. A few mornings afterwards the ears of the men were saluted by loud chirrupping and flattering of wings, and from what transpired subsequently it was evident that the female bird had severed the connubial bond and enlisted the affections of another, who now vigorously contended with the rejected bird for the possession of the nest. For several hours the conflict continued, until the usurper proved the strongest. The rejected bird shortly afterward returned and hovered about the spot, apparently watching an opportunity for revenge. This speedily occurred, for in the course of a short time the newly joined pair left for a brief period. In their absence the defeated sparrow approached the nest, and placing his back beneath the feathery mass, raised it from its resting place and sent it to the ground. The surprise of the other birds, on their return, at beholding the demolition of their dwelling appeared to be great, and was amusing to observe. Notwithstand this disaster, however, they commenced to build a second nest in the same place, the rejected mate watching their proceeding with apparent interest. After two days of incessant labor they again left for a short time, and taking advantage of their absence, the disappointed bird again demolished their feathery residence."

Slender waisted Girls.

A writer in an exchange gives sound advice in the following words:

"So you think, young ladies, do you, that men like a slim waist? Well, so they do perhaps, if it be done of nature's moulding. But when nature makes a slender waist she makes it lithe and handsome, and that is what your stay-makers by no art can accomplish. When a man has the good fortune to get hold of a girl's waist, he likes to see it soft and yielding, not buckramed or bone-stiffened. Moreover, men before proposing are apt to look ahead a bit; and much as they value good looks in a wife, they put a higher estimate on good health and good temper. Now, a large doctor's bill is often caused by a small waist, and so a wife who has this latter, proves a dear one to her husband.

"Then, as to temper, nature won't be outraged with impunity, and if you distort the body, the mind becomes disfigured. So a pinched frame is avenged by a peevishness of temperament, and a woman with a wasp's waist is generally waspish. So, ladies dear, kind, silly, thoughtless, loving, lovely ladies, do let common sense for once gain admittance to the fashion books. Follow the example which, if report be true, has been sent to you by the French, and throw away your stays and instruments of waist torture. Believe us, (and Tom Moore) that however much we may admire a pretty dress, we cannot look on it with pleasure when it is laced so tight."

GREATNESS.—All greatness consists in this—in being alive to what is going on around one; in living actually; in giving voice to the thought of humanity; in saying to one's fellows what they want to hear, or what they need to hear, at that moment; in being the concretion, the result of influences of the present world. In no other way can one affect the world than in responding thus to its needs, in embodying thus its ideas. You will see, in looking to history, that all great men have been a piece of their time; take them out and set them elsewhere, and they will not fit so well; they were made for their day and generation. The literature which has left any mark, which has been worthy of the name, has always mirrored what was doing around it, not necessarily daguerreotyping the mere outside, but at least reflecting the inside—the thoughts, if not the actions of men—their feelings and sentiments, even if it is treated of apparently far-off themes.

A touching incident of the war shows how brother is arrayed against brother, father against son. Two Kentuckians, father and son, were on a railroad train in Indiana last Sunday. The father was a rebel prisoner, the son was a Federal guard on the platform of the car. The old man seeing his son, presumed to take more liberty than the rule allowed, and put his head outside the door. His son hastily advanced, piece at the shoulder, with a sharp, "Get back there, you d—d old rebel!"

Methods of Improving our System of Public Instruction.

The following is an extract from a lecture read before the state teachers' association at Hastings Aug. 26,1863, by Rev. D. Burt, of Winona, Minn.

To accomplish the much needed reform in our method of public instruction, two things must be done, as nearly simultaneously as possible. In the popular mind there must be created a desire and a demand for better school houses, better teachers, and better schools than we now in general have, and by the state this demand must be supplied. By the state, I mean law, originated and carried out in its appropriate sphere. Some things should be done in the district by law, some in the town of which the district is a part, some in the county, and some things, such as the education of teachers, and the general provisions for carrying on the school system, should be secured by legislation of the state government.

I affirm, first, that the people must be educated up to the point where they will demand and sustain a high order of schools. How shall this be done? I answer, the agency which accomplishes this must be created for the people and carried to them; they will never devise it, never seek it. Their *vis inertiae* on this subject is so inveterate that they will never buy and read works on popular education. They will never call for lectures on schools and school teaching. They will never visit good schools in other parts of the country for the purpose of adopting their improvements. They will never examine models of architecture for school houses. The masses will plod on in their present ignorance and indifference on this subject, the schools will be crowded into uncomfortable and unhealthy rooms, they will be ostensibly taught by incompetent persons, and will furnish illustrations of nothing but chaos until some agency can be devised that will go to the people and open their ears and pour in the requisite instruction. And what shall this agency be? Evidently it must be a living, moving, reasoning agency. Persons competent to the task must be sent at the public expense to enlighten and convince the people that a change should be made. This is the only practicable method of preparing the way for a better system of public instruction. The men who thus undertake to instruct the masses must be judiciously selected. An ability to make a rattling stump speech is not the kind of talent which they should possess as speakers. They must be able to illustrate the difference between elegant methods of teaching and the awkward, blundering ways of many who now try to teach. They must be solid men, not bags of gas. They must go beyond theory. They must have a practical knowledge of the art of imparting instruction, and of governing a school according to the most approved methods. We have but few men in this state who are qualified for this service. Their appointment must be taken out of the arena of politics as much as possible. It should be made, perhaps, by the governor and his council, as a state superintendent of schools, after a thorough examination respecting qualifications for the office. Let one man thus qualified and appointed, and well paid for his services out of the treasury of the public for which he is to labor, be assigned to each judicial district, if no more can now be secured, or to a county, more or less, according to population. Let him go in to a township and visit every school, and when practicable hold educational meetings in the district. When he has thus been through the town he will have created an interest on the subject, upon the strength of which he can call the people together in a general meeting. In this let him lecture to parents and teachers, assisting the latter to the best methods of teaching and governing a school, and the former to an appreciation of these methods. The themes on which such an agent could speak with profit to parents and teachers are too numerous to be exhausted. Family discipline as related to order in the school—the ways in which parents often weaken the government of the school room—one of the greatest evils now afflicting our teachers—the methods in which parents should co-operate with teachers in maintaining punctuality, regularity, and order in the schools—manners and morals of pupils, as related to health, progress, and happiness—the arrangement of the details of the school room, and methods of explanation and recitation all these are topics on which there is need of accurate and thorough instruction in every school district in the state. The cost of such agencies is nothing compared with the amount of good which they must accomplish.

The wisest code of school laws that can be enacted will be inoperative without this preparatory course of instruction for the people. We must not only have their consent, but their co-operation. A law that works well must be worked by the masses; and hence the state must be prepared to accept and sustain the principles of a well digested plan for popular instruction, or they will thwart all right legislation on the subject.

Let this instrumentality be inaugurated, and then, secondly, the state should assume the work of raising up a body of teachers competent to supply the demand which will be made for accurate and thorough instruction.

The state should undertake this work. It should provide the appliances for education. This is no visionary, no new proposition. It is admitted and acted upon in the most enlightened governments of the world. Great Britain pays several hundred dollars toward the education of competent persons desiring it, and giving themselves up to the profession of teaching in the government schools. Prussia and some other European states pursue a similar course. In even some states of South America, the government educates the school teachers. I need hardly refer to the normal schools of our own land, endowed by the state and supported by legislative patronage; yet in our aspiring state we have had senators who pronounced normal schools a humbug. The enlightened doctrine that the state should provide schools for the education of teachers has been opposed. Men who have voted to lend the credit of the state to railroad companies to the extent of millions of dollars have voted against an appropriation of a few hundred dollars to a young school for educating teachers, whose benign influence was beginning to be felt in many of our school districts.

Some points in the argument for normal schools are as follows:

It is the state that pays the wages of the teachers, either out of public school funds or by local taxation. The wages offered do not, as a known fact, call forth a supply of competent teachers. They are, therefore, too small, or else there are obstacles to obtaining a proper qualification, which those from whom teachers come can not surmount. If the wages are too small, the state should make up the deficiency by assisting teachers to a professional education. If there are obstacles to such an education which candidates for the office of teachers can not overcome without aid, then the state is the proper party to render that aid. These positions are, to a certain extent, both true. Taken in connection with the admitted duty of the state to educate the masses in free schools, they constitute the foundations of the obligation of the state to educate its teachers by the agency of normal schools. It is the state that is benefitted by the labors of teachers educated in these schools. The benefit comes in an increase of knowledge in the common people, in a general preparation through free schools for the duties of loyal and efficient citizens. It comes in the form of an ability possessed by the educated, but not by the ignorant, to develop the material wealth of our land. It comes in a quickened inventive genius, performing labor without drudgery, and filling the land with the means of comfort and happiness. It comes in the tendency of education to prevent crime. The state must establish and enlarge its prisons in the ratio of its failure to educate the masses. It were better to starve a dozen railroad corporations, than let our public schools fail to accomplish their appropriate work through neglect or bad legislation. There are several political leakages in the treasury that should be dried up rather than the diminutive rill that had barely commenced running for normal school purposes. It were wiser far to appoint and pay for the agencies referred to for reaching and enlightening the people on the subject of schools, than to create some of the offices that have been erected and fed with salaries out of the public treasury. The policy of commencing retrenchment by suspending the agencies for educating teachers would be well illustrated, should our farmers conclude that it costs too much to have threshing machines and go back to the use of flails in their stead. An attempt to practice economy by cutting off the feeders for the supply of knowledge to the masses, while political appetites are pampered and schemes for wealth fostered, is like an attempt to practise domestic economy by abandoning the use of meat as too expensive while indulging in whisky and tobacco. Retrenchment that withholds knowledge from the masses is ruinous. In the end, the state will find it an expensive kind of economy. It reminds one of the fabled conspiracy of the hands against the stomach. Deciding that they could not afford to carry food to the mouth for this organ, they withheld supplies and, of course, soon found that, in starving the stomach, they had weakened themselves. Our state will soon find itself weakened if it continues its present policy toward the public schools. They are a vital organ of the body politic. Starve them, and the hands of the state become weak. Refuse to supply them with competent teachers, and the penalty will come in an ignorant, unthrifty, and vicious generation of citizens.

We often boast of the intelligence and enterprise of Minnesota. But whence came these? Not from our own public schools. Our present adult population received its education in other states; and when we pass away, our knowledge and virtues go with us. The next generation will be a specimen of what our state schools can do for the popular mind. It requires no prophet to predict that there will be a sad degeneracy, that the rising generation will be fifty per cent below this in repect of intelligence, unless we at once set in operation the appropriate agencies for its education.

In fine, then, let the state forthwith enter upon the work of popular education in earnest. Let it revive the normal school in the southern part of the state, and establish the others provided for in our statutes as soon as it can be legally and consistently done. Let these schools receive state patronage with a munificence equal to their importance in a well planned system of education. Let there be no more random legislation on the subject of common schools. Give us a code that shall not be so ill-digested and loose as to be self-ruinous—one that shall vest authority in competent hands, and supply agencies for enlarging the popular mind into a more generous policy—one that shall secure a disinterested and judicious committee for selecting and examining teachers, and make competent persons responsible for the visitation of the schools, and for their character. On this high ground let all teachers and all friends of popular education take their stand. Let us aim to induce our legislators to view this subject in a proper light. In our contact with the people, let us arouse the indifferent, counteract prejudice, and instruct the inquiring. These are the efforts which the blessing will cost us; with patient persistence let them be put forth, and our system of public instruction shall yet be regenerated and become the glory and the praise of our growing state.

MARRIAGE.—If there is a tie deemed sacred on earth, and holy in a brighter land, 'tis that which binds man to his kindred spirit to become as one in unity and love; and yet it rarely happens that he properly appreciate the kindness and sincerity of the female heart, by setting the right value on a gem so productive of happiness to the possessor. There is nothing in life so pure and devoted as the unquenchible love of woman—more priceless than the gems of Golconds, and more devout than the idolatry of Mecca, is the unsealed and gushing tenderness which flows from the fount of the female heart. It may here with propriety be asked, what so often enhances the sorrow of the female heart, causing many anxious days and sleepless nights? Is it not for the inconstancy of man? For whose sake does she bid adieu to the home of her childhood? For whom does she leave the loved father and the doting mother, and the sweet sister who played with her in infancy? To whom does she cling with a fond embrace, when all but her have forsaken him?

During the recent operations on the Rapidan, company —, Massachusetts Volunteers, Lieut. T—— commanding was deployed as skirmishers in front of the enemy's works. While under a sharp fire from their skirmishers a wounded private went to the rear, leaving his gun on the field. And unarmed soldier, belonging to a Pednsylvania regiment, picked up the gun, and was moving away, when Lieut. T—— hailed him with, "Hold on there; drop that gun. How do you suppose I can settle my ordnance accounts?"

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Set Gate Posts.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives a valuable hint on gate post foundations, and farmers know well the importance of this sort of work:

"If 'twere done, when 'tis done, 'twere well 'twere done solidly," to give a new reading of Shakspeare. There is nothing more trying to a man's temper than a gate that sags, and the cause for the sagging lies in the lack of solidity of the post upon which it hangs. Here is the *modus operandi* by which a satisfactory job can be accomplished: Take water, lime and quick lime, equal quantities; mix with sand as usual; put two or three inches of mortar and coarse gravel in the bottom of the hole, so that the end of the post will not come to the ground; then set your posts in, top end down. Fill in several inches of coarse gravel; pound it down; then more mortar and more gravel, and so on until the cement is raised above the ground several inches around the post. Slant it away from the post in every direction, so as to turn off the water; then take coal tar and a brush, paint around the bottom of the post, and fill the interstice between the post and cement with coal tar. The post will be as solid as if set in stone, and will never heave with the frost. Mix only mortar enough for one hole at a time.

State Agricultural Society.

This body met in St. Paul on the 2d and 3d inst. Quite a number were in attendance, delegates from different parts of the state.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Jared Benson, of Anoka.
Secretary— W. R. Smith.
Treasurer—J. W. Selby.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Henry Hill, McLeod County.
E. S. Alling, Anoka "
Stephen Miller, Stearns "
Levi Nutting, Rice "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Jared Benson, *ex officio*.
W. R. Smith, "
W. L. Ames, Ramsey County.
W. L. Wilson, " "
N. N. Thompson, Dakota County.
S. W. Furber, Washington "
J. P. Plummer, Hennepin "
B. F. Langworth, Mower "
D. R. Farnham, Wright "

Resolutions were passed protesting against the abolition of the agricultural bureau, of protecting the sheep interests of the state, recommending the white willow for fences, etc.

Adjourned *sine die*.

A correspondent, well posted, writing to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cobden, Illinois, says: "One of the greatest calamities that could well be conceived of, has befallen the fruit growers in this part of the state. The next peach crop, if not a large part of the trees, have been utterly ruined. The great cold wave that rolled down from the Arctic regions on the first day of the year, has crushed in its pathway every blossom bud of the peach, the apricot, and the nectarine, from the northern limits of this point, southward, beyond the limits of the state of Tennessee, if not far into the states South. Never, within the history of the West, has there been such a wide spread disaster—never such a far extended wave of Arctic cold."

HOW TO CATCH SHEEP.—Never seize them by the wool on the back. It hurts them exceedingly, and in some cases has been known to kill them, particularly in hot weather, when they are large and fat. The best way is to avoid the wool altogether. Accustom yourself to catch them by their hind legs, or what is still better, by the neck, placing one hand under the jaws, and the other just back of the ears. By lifting the head in this manner a child may hold almost any sheep, without danger to the animal or himself.

A cow kept on hay alone at the rate of 30lbs per day, would be required to secrete about 150 lbs. of saliva to prepare it for deglutition, but if 60lbs. of ruta bagas are substituted for an equivalent of the hay, reducing the latter to 23 lbs., the draft upon the system for saliva would be but 100 lbs., thus saving in this secretion alone an amount equal to the entire mass of blood in the system.

A neighbor of our state says that hog's lard is the best thing he can find to mix in with the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one out of this fat as large as a walnut will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from setting, and that by feeding them with the fat occasionally, his hens continue to lay through the whole winter.—*South Carolinian.*

Poultry pick feathers off each other's necks for the purpose of getting the blood contained in the quill. A plenty of chopped fresh meat fed to them will stop it at once.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE WHITE WILLOW.—A wide-awake correspondent at Crestline, Ohio, writes:—"The *White Willow* man has been around and sold cuttings to more than one. He sold———,(a reader of *Rural* the past year,)one mile at $40, I believe, and to others various quantities. 'The fools are not all dead yet.' I do not believe that it will ever make a *hedge*, though I may be mistaken."—*Rural New Yorker.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

Masonic.

VERMILLION CHAPTER No. 7, R.·. A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings Friday on or preceeding full moon in each month at the hall, corner Second and Vermillion Streets.
CHARLES ETHERIDGE, Secretary. C. W. NASH, H.·. P.·.

DAKOTA LODGE, No. 7, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 2d and 4th Wednesday in each month at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. C. H. L. LANGE, W.·. M.·.
C. P. FULLER, Secretary

MT. MORIAH LODGE, No 35, A.·. F.·. and A.·. M.·.—Stated meetings 1st and 3d Mondays in each month at the hall, on 3d Street, between Ramsey and Sibley. E. P. BARNUM, W.·. M.·.
J. F. NEWTON, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

VERMILLION LODGE, No. 6.—Meets Tuesday evening of every week at their hall, corner of Second and Vermillion Streets. F. M. CROSBY, N. G.
E. J. CROSS, Recording Secretary.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF HASTINGS.
FOLLETT & RENICK, Bankers. Dealers in domestic and Exchange, Foreign, State, and County Scrip, Exchange Block, Second street, Hastings, Minn.

THORNE'S BANK.
Transacts a general Banking Business, deals in Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold, Silver, etc.
Special attention given to collections.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. J. L. THORNE, Banker. 43-tf

Attorneys.

ELI ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Hastings, Minnesota. 13-tf

C. W. NASH. T. R. HUDDLESTON.
NASH & HUDDLESTON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Corner of Sibley and Second streets, Hastings, Minn.

H. S. JENNINGS,
Attorney-at-Law. Office next to Pringle's hardware store, Hastings, Minn.
June 30, 1863. 42-tf

A. M. HAYES. O. T. HAYES.
A. M. & O. T. HAYES,
Attorneys at Law, Vermillion street, near Second, Hastings, Minn.

S. SMITH. R. W. MONTGOMERY.
SMITH & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys at Law, Hastings, Minn. Office on First Street, in Gardner's new Stone Block. 41-tf

JNO. R. CLAGETT. F. M. CROSBY
CLAGETT & CROSBY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Hastings Minnesota. Particular attention given to obtaining half-pay pensions for widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, invalid pensions by reason of disability incurred in the military service of the United States, and bounties and arrears of pay due relatives of deceased soldiers.
Hastings, Dec, 1, 1862. 34-tf

Physicians.

OTTO STANNIS,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office on Second street, opposite Thorn, Norrish & Co's. Hastings.

H. O. MOWERS,
Surgeon Dentist, Hastings. Office—North side Second street, between Ramsey and Sibley, over Thorne & Norrish's store.

DR. J. E. FINCH,
Physician and Surgeon, Hastings, Minn. Office corner of Second and Sibley Streets, rear of Nash & Huddleston's law office.
Hastings, June 30, 1863. 42-tf

C. C. RIGHTER. Z. B. NICHOLS.
RIGHTER & NICHOLS,
Homeopathic Physicians, Hastings, Minn. Will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office over City Drug Store. 40-tf

Printing.

IRVING TODD,
Book and Job Printer, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. All kinds of plain and ornamental printing neatly and cheaply executed. The latest styles of type, cuts, and border on hand, and shall always keep up with the times. Particular attention given to orders from the country. Office over Bank of Hastings, Exchange Block.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES B. LOWELL,
General Land Agent, Civil Engineer, and Deputy Co Surveyor of Dakota County.

MRS. MARY TORRANCE,
Private Boarding House, has removed from Second Street to the stand formerly known as the City Hotel, Ramsey street, Hastings.

WM. SMITH,
Carriage and Wagon Maker, corner Vermillion and Fourth streets, Hastings. I am prepared to do all kinds of Wagon and Carriage work in the best possible manner, and at short notice.

P. B. COOK,
Auction and Commission Merchant, Lowell's old stand, Second Street, Hastings, Minn. Cash advances on consignments. Cash paid for Woolen and Cotton Rags, and for Hides and furs. Sales attended in any part of the county on short notice.
Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

GROFF & BAILEY,
Real Estate Agents, No. 134 Third Street, (under Thompson's Bank.) St. Paul, Minn. City and county property bought and sold. Collections made and taxes paid for non-residents. Also will attend to collection of rents, renting houses and business property. 17-1y

J. B. VANDERWERKER,
Manufacturer of Harness and Saddlery Goods. Keeps constantly on hand Coarse and Fine Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars of extra quality. Particular attention paid to Repairing, on short notice. Carriages Trimmed in the latest style and finish. I would say to my customers that I am thankful for past favors, and hope for a continuance of their patronage. I will give them a better article and cheaper than they can buy in Minnesota.

A WANT IN HASTINGS SUPPLIED.

An exclusive BOOT and SHOE STORE, opposite Tremont *House*, has just been opened by

J. SKELTON,

with an immense stock, comprising a large assortment of

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.
MISS'S do do
BOY'S do do
MEN'S do do
FARMER'S PRAIRIE BOOTS.

Men, Women, and Miss's

RUBBERS,

Buffalo and other Overshoes, Etc., Etc.

All good *CUSTOM-MADE* and cheap for cash.

ALSO AT WHOLESALE.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-tf

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

D. E. EYRE,

(Succsesor to Eyre & Holmes,)

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
Groceries and Provisions
Wooden and Willow Ware,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Tobacco and Cigars.

Call in and see one of the best stocks of goods in this market. Store corner of Second and Ramsey Streets.

D. E. EYRE.
Hastings, Nov. 3, 1863. 30-tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

MARK WILLSON,

Dealer in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES,
CLOTHING,
CROCKERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS, and
FURS,

A large assortment always on hand, and all to be sold for ready pay only, and at the lowest price.

EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Hastings, Nov. 10, 1863. 31-6m*

1864. SPRING. 1864.

THORNE, NORRISH, & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS,

Again solicit public attention to their unusual large stock of new

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, ETC.,
CROCKERY

all of which we have bought during the late panic in New York very low, and shall sell the same

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, would respectfully request a continuance of the same.

THORNE, NORRISH, & Co.
May 7th, 1863. 4-tf

CLOTHING.

J. W. PRATT,

Dealer in

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, and
TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS.

Garments Made to Order,

in the most

FASHIONABLE STYLE.

THE PLACE TO ORDER A NICE Coat is at PRATT'S.

A DURABLE Pr. PANTS CAN BE SELECTED at PRATT'S.

A SPLENDID FIG'D VELVET VEST can be found at PRATT'S.

EVERYTHING IN THE TAILORING line can be had at PRATT'S.

A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR CAN BE seen at PRATT'S.

Pratt keeps one door east of post-office, on Second Street.

Hastings, Jan. 15, 1864. 41-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family sewing machines yet offered to the public. No other family sewing machine has so many useful appliances for hemming, binding, felling, tucking, gathering, guaging, braiding, embroidering, cording, etc. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for so great a variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our family sewing machine most reliable and most durable and, most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our family sewing machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding case of the family machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substanstial table to sustain the work. While one of the cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the more costly and superior manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the family machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The branch offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, etc., of the very best quality

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.
St. Paul Office, 250 Third Street.
Milwaukee Office, No 17 Newhall House.
J. N. Bill agent in Hastings. 20-tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

Sewing Machines.

These Machines make the lock-stitch alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silk that the single or double thread or loop-stitch machines do will Hem, Fell, Gather, Cord, Braid, Bind, etc., and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family, for they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect, or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, or even the stoutest harness leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of Machine whatever!

They are simple in construction, and easily understood, and if any part is broken by accident it is readily replaced.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of any intelligent buyer.

Please call and examine, or send for circular.

N. B. Local Agents wanted in sections not yet occupied. Address,

FINKLE & LYON S. M. Co.,
17-1y No. 538 Broadway, New York.

For sale by J. B. AUSTIN & Co., 230 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn.

RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

The old reliable and

DIRECT ROUTE,

via Dunleith. Express passenger trains leave Dunleith morning and evening making quick time and close connections to all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

No change of cars between Dunleith and Chicago. Elegant sleeping cars attached to night trains. Baggage checked through to all important points. Fare lower to southern points than any other railroad line, and as low to eastern cities as the lowest.

This is the only direct route to

St. Louis and Cairo,

and passengers will arrive at these points from eighteen to twenty-four hours quicker than by any route through Chicago.

Freight transported to Milwaukee, Chicago, or points South and East at as low rates and as quick time guaranteed as by any other route from the Mississippi River.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chi. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt. Chicago.
J. S. TILDESLY, Gen. Western Agent.

Inquire for tickets by Illinois Centra Railroad.

SAMUEL ROGERS, JR., Agent,
Cor. Vermillion and 2d Streets,
16–3m Hastings, Minn.

1863. PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE 1863.

For Milwaukee, Chicago, and all points East. The only direct route making sure connections, ample time being allowed on the river to insure the connection beyond any probable contingency.

The splendid first-class steamers

MILWAUKEE, KEY CITY,
WAR EAGLE, ITASCA,
AND NORTHERN LIGHT

unequalled in elegance, speed, and comfort by any other line, leave Hastings daily about 10 P. M., making direct connection with express train leaving Prairie du Chien at 7.45 A. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 3.50 P. M, and Chicago 5.50 P. M., making direct connections at both points with trains for the East.

The change from steamers to cars being made at 7.45 A. M., passengers get a full night's rest and breakfast on board; advantages that cannot be secured by any other route. Magnificent palace cars with patent ventilators and dusters, rendering cars free from dust, and keeping the air pure and cool.

Through from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars. Passengers by this route arrive at Chicago and all points East at the same time as via La Crosse, and twelve hours than via Dunleith. Fare as low as by any other route. VAN ANTWERP & LANGLEY,
9-tf Agents, on Levee.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE NEW STORE.

DRAPER & BALLARD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers,

HASTINGS, MINN.,

Invite attention of our old customers and strangers visiting Hastings to our

LARGE and COMPLETE

stock of Winter Goods, which for

EXTENT,
VARIETY, and
CHEAPNESS,

We claim can not be surpassed in this city. We have in store

Groceries, Provisions,
Liquors, Crockery,
Salt, Nails,
Carbon Oil, by Gal. & Bbl.
Men and
Boy's Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Furs and
Buckskin Goods,
Farming Tools,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ARE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS from dealers in the interior for

GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

And every variety of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Embracing many old and choice brands for medicinal and family use, and trust we can do so to the satisfaction of our patrons.

WILL SELL OUR LARGE STOCK OF Clothing at greatly reduced prices, as it must be sold to make room for new stock and spring styles.

COME AND SEE US. WE WILL NOT be undersold.

ALL GOODS THAT DO NOT GIVE satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.

Jan. 20, 1864. 42-tf

W. D. FRENCH,

Wholesale & Retail

GROCER,

Union Block, - - Hastings, Minn.

Having removed to the large new store two doors west of his old stand, will keep constantly on hand a

LARGE STOCK,

Which will be offered at

Wholesale or Retail,

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices for Cash.

Merchants, Farmers, and other purchasers are invited to call and examine his stock and prices.

W. D. FRENCH.

Sept. 15, 1863. 23-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS AND

AMBROTYPES!

The undersigned has established himself in the rooms over Thorne, Norrish, & Co.'s store, where he is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures in the best of styles and at low rates. Call and examine specimens.

E. A. BEACH, Photograph Artist.

Hastings, Jan. 9, 1864. 30-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.—WE are doing an auction and commission business in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, and all kinds of property. We buy and sell goods on commission, loan and collect money, pay taxes for parties abroad, loan money on pledges, and advance money on property. We keep Watches, Jewelry, and Notions to sell the trade and pedlars. Business from the country promptly attended to. Auction sales every evening, special sales at 10 A. M. Second door from the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.

20-tf H. E. BAKER & Co.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!

I have just established myself in the above business on Second Street, above Herzog & Corson's Furniture Factory, and am prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

Also, constantly on hand all kinds of plows of the most approved patterns and made of the best material. I shall be obliged for a share of public patronage, and shall always warrant my work to be of the best quality. JOHN BATEMAN.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE CONSERVER.

Published every Tuesday Morning at
HASTINGS, DAKOTA COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Terms.

Single copy one year	$ 2 00
" " six months,	1 00
" " three months,	50
Five copies, to one address,	8 75
Ten " "	15 00
Twenty " " and one to getter up of club,	30 00

Payment invariably in advance.

Address IRVING TODD, Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square	1 week	$1 00	2 squares	6 months	9 00
1 "	2 weeks	1 50	2 "	1 year	15 00
1 "	3 "	1 75	3 "	1 week	2 25
1 "	4 "	2 00	3 "	2 "	3 00
1 "	5 "	2 25	3 "	3 "	4 00
1 "	6 "	2 50	3 "	4 "	5 00
1 "	7 "	2 75	3 "	3 months	9 00
1 "	2 months	3 00	3 "	6 "	12 00
1 "	3 "	3 75	3 "	1 year	20 00
1 "	4 "	4 50	½ col	6 months	15 00
1 "	5 "	5 25	½ "	1 year	25 00
1 square	6 months	6 00	½ "	6 months	18 00
1 "	1 year	10 00	½ "	1 year	30 00
2 squares	1 week	1 75	½ "	6 months	25 00
2 "	2 "	2 50	½ "	1 year	40 00
2 "	3 "	3 00	¾ "	1 year	50 00
2 "	4 "	4 00	1 "	1 year	70 00
2 "	3 months	6 00			

One inch in space will be counted as a square of solid matter.

Business cards on second page, not exceeding seven lines, seven dollars per year; each additional line one dollar.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by statute, and attorneys ordering such advertisements will be held responsible

Special notices 15 cents per line for first insertion and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance—all others quarterly.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered, will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged accordingly

---

Kissing.

O quit—get out—now don't you—
I really (?) wish you wouldn't;
Oh quit—why don't you—will you?
You know you ought to shouldn't.

There now you've got it—oh be still,
You shan't have any more.
You've got it—oh, take away your face—
What no man's had before.

Once more! there, that will do—oh, don't
You've rumpled up my hair;
If you'll but quit, I'll give you one—
No take it—there, there, there!

Taking the Starch Out.

A capital example, writes a reader, of what is often termed "taking the starch out," happened recently in a country bank in New England. A pompous, well-dressed individual entered the bank and addressing the teller, who is something of a wag, inquired:

"Is the cashier in?"

"No, sir" was the reply.

"Well, I am dealing in pens, supplying the New England banks pretty largely, and I suppose it will be proper for me to deal with the cashier."

"I suppose it will," said the teller.

"Very well; I will wait."

The pen-peddler took a chair, and sat composedly for a full hour, waiting for the cashier. By that time he began to grow uneasy, but sat twisting in his chair for twenty minutes, and, seeing no prospect of a change in his circumstances, asked the teller how soon the cashier would be in.

"Well, I don't know exactly," said the waggish teller, "but I expect him in about eight weeks. He has just gone to Lake Superior, and told me he thought he should come back in that time."

Peddler thought he would not wait.

"Oh, stay if you wish," said the teller, very blandly. "We have no objection to your sitting here in the daytime, and you can probably find some place in town where they will be glad to keep you nights."

The pompous peddler disappeared without another word.

Mr. Irving used to tell a witty anecdote of one of his early friends, Henry Ogden, illustrative of this feature of the dinners of those times. Ogden had been at one of these festive meetings on the evening before, and had left with a brain half-bewildered by the number of bumpers he had been compelled to drink. He told Irving the next day that in going home he had fallen through a grating, which was carelessly left open, into a vault beneath. The solitude, he said, was rather dismal at first, but several other of the guests fell in, in the course of the evening, and they had on the whole quite a pleasant night of it.

A gentleman who had the honor of presiding at a Sunday School celebration not long since, being a little inclined to put on airs, informed the audience, in a rather ostentatious manner, that they would "now have some vocal music on the brass band."

An old lady who had been reading the famous moon story very attentively, remarked with emphasis that the idea of the moon's being inhabited was incredible. "For," says she, "what becomes of the people in the new moon when there is nothing but a little streak left of it?"

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

A rich man one day asked a man of wit what sort of a thing opulence was. "It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

A young widow who edits a paper out West, says: "We do not look so well to-day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the mails."

A schoolmaster in Ohio advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays.

BABY TALK.—That peculiar patois which is supposed to be intelligible to infants by reason of being unintelligible to everybody else.

An architect proposes to build a "Bachelor's Hall," which would differ from most houses in having no Eves.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

R. J. MARVIN,

Dealer in

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
ETC., ETC.

On hand a large stock of

PAINTS,
OILS,
COLORS,
GLASS, AND
PAINTERS' STOCK GENERALLY.

Also a large stock of

Kerosene Goods,

Lamps, Chimneys, Oil, Etc., of the best quality, and at low prices. A prime lot of

CIGARS.

Bought cheap and will be sold the same.

Please give me a call before purchasing. Try my goods and prices, which is a better test than *blowing*.

October 27, 1863. 29-tf

HARDWARE.

ATTENTION EVERY BODY!

Buy Where You Can Buy Cheapest and get Good Articles.

If you want good hoes and forks, go to Thomas' Hardware Store.

If you want good scythes and snaths cheap, go to Thomas'.

HARDWARE.

If you want fine table and pocket cutlery, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want nails or iron cheap, go straight to Thomas', and no where else.

If you want any kind of tools cheap and good, go to Thomas.

If you want hatchets or axes of the best quality, go to Thomas' Cheap Store.

If you want kerosene oil cheap and good go to Thomas.

HARDWARE.

If you want stoves and tinware of the best quality and cheap as the cheapest, go to the cheap hardware store of John Thomas.

If you want locks, latches, butts and screws, or any kind of house trimmings, Thomas' is the place to buy.

If you want sheep shears, gopher traps, smooth irons, iron bench screws, augurs, augur bitts, hand bells, cow bells, or any article kept in a hardware store, go to Thomas' and get it cheap and of the best quality.

HARDWARE.

Try it and see if you cannot make money at it.

JOHN THOMAS.

Hastings, May 14, 1863. 5-tf

HARDWARE.

M. MC HUGH,

Dealer in

HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
STOVES, ETC.,

Corner of Second and Vermillion Streets, Hastings, Minnesota,

has on hand and is constantly receiving a general assortment and a full supply of

Iron,
Nails,
Tinware,
Glass,
Sash,
And
Putty,

Also the best stock of

CUTLERY

ever before exhibited in this market. These goods have been bought expressly for this trade, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

I am also agent for, and have on hand, the celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVE,

known to be the best cooking stove manufactured.

Hastings, May 14, 1863, 5-tf

H. H. PRINGLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
Mechanics' Tools,
Building Materials,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, ETC
HASTINGS, MIN.

TIN,

SHEET IRON & COPPER W'K

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

Neatly and Cheaply Executed

AT THE

CONSERVER OFFICE.

Cards,
Programme,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Etc.,

Printed to Order and at

SHORT NOTICE.

Having received a choice supply of

NEW MATERIAL

from the East, am prepared to do

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

in styles to defy competition.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

IRVING TODD.

FURNITURE.

H. BUTTURFF,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY,
DOMESTIC WILLOW WARE,
CRIBS, HOBBY HORSES,
PROPELLERS, BABY-JUMPERS,
FEATHERS, PILLOWS, MATRESSES
COMFORTERS, WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE and FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
CARPETS, CURLED HAIR, etc. etc.

PARLOR FURNITURE,

Cane Seat and Common Chairs, Extention, Dining and Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Tin Safes, Picture Frames and Looking glasses.

I keep employed the best of workmen, and manufacture to order, with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Coffins on hand and made to order.

Hastings, Nov. 20, 1862. 32-tf

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD CAN be supplied at

Herzog & Corson's

with all kinds of

Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Chairs,
Cabinet Ware,
Planing, Matching,
Sawing, Turning.
Etc., Etc.

Coffins of all kinds and styles, a large lot always on hand. Sole agents for

THE METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Come and buy a good article cheap for cash or produce. Wood, Lumber, Pork, etc. taken in exchange for work.

Sale Rooms and Factory corner of Second and Eddy Streets, west of S. Roger's store. HERZOG & CORSON.

Hastings, Jan. 1, 1863. 38-tf

ONLY $1 25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF 4

Arthur's Home Magazine,

For 1863. Vols. XXI. and XXII. Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. Contains novelets, stories, poetry, fashions, steel and wood engravings, needlework patterns in great variety, a mother's department, children's department, housekeeper's and health departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first-class magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine:

"As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best $2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their endeavors to give each month a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their work is kept fully up to the standard of their promise, is never dull, yet always full of instruction. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak; their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial by T. S. Arthur will be commenced in the January number entitled Out in the World.

Rare and elegant premiums are sent to all who make up clubs: 1. A large photographic copy of that splendid engraving Shakspeare and his Cotemporaries. 2. A large photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture Mercy's Dream. 3. A similar copy of Herring's Glimpse of an English Homestead.

TERMS.—$2 a year in advance and one premium plate. Two copies $3. Three for $4. Four for $5. Eight and one to getter up of club for $10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address

T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK.

SOLDIERS IN THE ARMY AND OUR people at home are now offered an opportunity by which they can obtain a

Good and Durable Time-Piece

AT A

VERY LOW FIGURE.

Our watches are warranted to keep time one year, and the buyer is allowed the privilege of examination before payment in required.

Improved Duplex in Full Ruby Actions.

A first-class Hunting Time-Piece of silver material, over which is electro-fine plated 18 k. gold, most durably wrought, making the imitation so faultless that it cannot be detected from the solid material by the most experienced judges; acids will not affect it. London made movement. Improved Duplex in full ruby action, has sweep seconds, and is not to be excelled in general appearance. This is decidedly one of the best articles ever offered for traders and speculators. Engineers, emigrants, and persons traveling will find them superior to any other alteration of climate will not affect their accuracy. Price, packed in good shape and in good running order, only $35, or case of 6 for $200.

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We ask no pay in advance, but will forward either of them to responsible parties, to any part of the loyal states, with bill payable to expressman when the goods are delivered, giving the buyer the privilege of examination, and, if not satisfactory, the watch can be returned at our expense.

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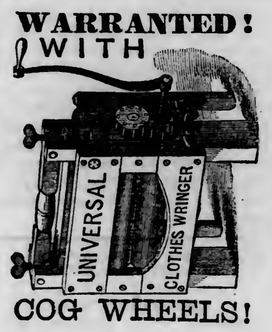

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PUBLICATIONS.

1864. PROSPECTUS. 1864.

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A daily, tri-weekly, and weekly newspaper, devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science, and Literature

No Submission to Traitors "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved"

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The principles and objects which the Chicago *Tribune* espouses are: The Cause of Freedom. Justice and Humanity. Perpetuity of the Union. Obedience to the Constitution and Supremacy of the Laws. A Denial of the Right of a Rebel to hold any Loyal Person in Slavery, and an Affirmance that Rebels have no Rights under the Constitution until they first obey it. And the prosecution of the war against treason until the authority of the government is established over the whole union. There must be no faltering or steps backwards. Failure will now entail dishonor and misery, rendering life and property insecure, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine, and murder. Too much priceless blood and treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and straightest road to enduring peace is straight forward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

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We would not so often call attention to Harper's Weekly if we were not well satisfied that it is the best family paper published in the United States, and for that reason, and that alone, we desire to see undermine and root out a certain kind of literature too prevalent, which blunts the morals of its readers, vitiates their taste for sensible reading, and is already, such in its effects.—New London Advertiser.

Wherever we go—in rail cars and steamboats—we find it eyed with eagerness, because of its spirited sketches of passing events. We all like to look at the faces of men we have read of, and at ships and forts that have figured in the bloody scenes of war. Of all such men and places and events this paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters and publishers are turned to dust.—N. Y. Evangelist.

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An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable

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and hence their

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and consequent profit to the Proprietor, thus enabling him to expend

Many Thousands

of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

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The peculiarity of the

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is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity

In the Blood,

for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled

for curing

Scrofula,	*Liver Complaint,*
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Old Sores,	*Fever and Ague,*
Leucorrhœa,	*Sick Headache,*
Erysipelas,	*St. Anthony's Fire,*
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Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc.

ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away.

The doctors pronounced the case incurable.

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ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore which had existed fourteen years.

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Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

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The Blood Pills

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They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill.

They are really a

Blood and Liver Pill,

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will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure

Headache,	*Costiveness,*
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Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are

Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for a physician.

Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will

Doubt no more.

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Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

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Sold by A. M PETT,
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51-10m Hastings, Minn.

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. IRVING TODD.

Sept. 22, 1863.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE CONSERVER.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY PROF. T. F. THICKSTUN.

State Superintendency.

There is an effort being made on the part of some to get an appropriation of twenty-five or thirty hundred dollars for the support of the superintendency of public instruction, and then secure some man from the east to fill the office. We have no faith in the plan, and hope, therefore, that the legislature will be induced to do no such thing. An eastern man can know no more of our wants than we do, nor will he be apt to know any thing more of school systems than our own people. It is not the knowledge that a man has that is going to do our schools service; it is the amount of labor that he intelligently bestows upon the field in the form of teachers, visits, teachers institutes, and the like.

Some states have tried the plan above indicated. Wisconsin is among that number. We have not yet found a man from that state who thinks that they gained an iota by the plan, and we have met several who think they were the losers thereby. They had in deed a brilliant central office, but that was about all. There was no work done over the state—the very thing that was needed. The counties and towns remained just about as they were at the outset.

When the present incumbent came into office, he pushed out from the capitol. He traveled everywhere, taking the teachers by the hand, and saying an encouraging word to local officers. The result is that the schools in Wisconsin are beginning to improve rapidly. They love their chief officer, and aim at the excellencies which he recommends. That state has faith now in a *working* head rather than a *shining* head.

In this there is, we think, a good lesson for Minnesota. We commend the example to our legislators. We need a working officer, a simply brilliant one is not of the least account. An executive ability is desirable, but an organizing talent is better still for our state just as it is now situated. For this work we doubt whether we can do any better by an expensive importation than by the employment of good home talent. We doubt not that our state can afford the three thousand that may be necessary to bring a man from the east, but we should be glad to see half of it given to some thorough going western man, and the other half to the support of teachers institutes in the counties which in the next six months should decide to hold one. We think the result would justify the lattter mode of operation rather than the former.

Some, we see, are of the opinion that the organization of a Bureau of public instruction at the present time would be premature. How many labor under this conviction we do not know. We certainly think the number must be small.

To our own mind the evidence is clear that we need a school superintendent just as soon as we need a governor or a judge. When the territorial organization was effected in 1849, we then should have had an earnest and intelligent superintendent of schools sent out to us side by side with the governor. It is plain that we needed at that time public schools, just as certainly as we needed courts. The minds of the children of the territory required culture as surely as the farms of their parents required deeds and guarantees. Why should the mind be left to die out, while the traffic of the state should be carefully guarded. The truth is we are not sufficiently mindful of the interests of our intellectual realm. We think of the money too much, and the mind too little.

Things should be changed round. Let the mental and moral growth of the state be a subject of first solicitude, and monetary matters will take care of themselves. Idaho could not do a better thing to-day for itself than to put a man into the field to talk everywhere on educational matters. By the fire side, in the mines, and at public gatherings, he should be calling attention to the organization of public schools. He should also draw up a school system for the territory, so that, when grown to a state, it should be found to have a plan uniform and efficient for the whole state. Idaho would then avoid our error of letting in a half dozen disjointed systems to plague and cripple its schools with inefficiency, when they ought to be mature with age.

We are, then, fifteen years behind the times in establishing the superintendency instead of being premature in our action. This will be the verdict of the people in ten years.

A Memorial.

NASHVILLE TENN., Dec. 4th, 1863.

To our Brethern of the Union Leagues throughout the Land, Greeting:

We, your co-laborers, of the Grand League of Tennessee, beg leave to lay before you our views of the necessities of the present hour. Satisfied, as we are, that there can be no permanent peace whilst the institution of slavery exists in our midst, we protest against its further continuance in any form, or under any circumstances, whatever; and recommend that Congress now in session be petitioned, a tonce to pass such laws as will produce its immediate abolishment, without an "if." *Consequences belong to God. Duty to us.* In hours like these, God and our country "expect every man to do his duty."

Further. We recommend that Congress be called on to act at once with respect to confiscation of rebel lands. That they say to the world and to us, what is to be done in the premises; and pass such laws as will insure their decisions being carried out to the full extent. There is no time for delay. The entire poor and working class of the South lie helpless at our feet. They look to us foraid and protection. They were driven along the dark track, a helpless mass, into the bloody vortex which has swallowed up their substance, and given their sons, "*their first born*," to the sword. Those of them who have thus far out lived the common ruin, are now without money; without stock of any kind to till the soil; and without protection for the production of that soil, should they have means to till it. We might further say they are, most of them, without land of their own; for nearly all the lands in the revolted states belong to the rebel dictators, *as we are prepared to prove.* We must act at once, or another year's sun will shine on miseries without a parallel among the poor of our state and the south, such as have no historical record.

We feel that it is the duty of the Government at once and forever to confiscate the entire property of all influential rebels, whether they be planters, farmers, lawyers, preachers, state officers, or military above a certain grade. These men made the war. These men continue it, by conscripting the poor, regardless of the laws of nations, of human rights, and of God. These men have never put their hands to the sword, except when it gave them power to rule as with a rod of iron. These men of "*twenty slaves* AND UPWARDS" are exempt by law INFERNAL from conscription or bearing arms; are "*Lords of the manor*;" have reduced the poor white man of the Slave States to a position lower than their wooly-headed chattels. Eighty-nine thousand of these in our midst, adults, can neither read nor write. (This alone should pronounce the doom of slavery.) In the name of these poor; in the name of civiliztion; in the name of the nineteenth century and its hopes, we call upon you to unite with us in a call upon Congress for the total emancipation of all slaves, and the confiscation of the entire property of all influential rebels.

This done, advertise the confiscated lands far and wide. Call upon the free and good of the entire land, and of every land, to come down among us, buy these lands, settle on them, employ our freed men, as far as possible, to cultivate these lands. Give our soldiers a portion therein. Do this, and ours will be a land of promise, the neutral ground of nations; the column of civil liberty will raise its head above the clouds, above the condor's swoop; the angels of Heaven will descend with garlands of eternal peace to crown this glory of the age, the emancipation of four millions of slaves, the triumph of popular government over anarchy, ruin, and the intrigues of the crowned heads of Western Europe.

At a regular meeting of Council No. 1, National Union League of Tennessee, December 14th, 1863, the above was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published for promulgation in the Order.

WILLIAM J. COCHRANE, Clerk.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—In his last essay, Agassiz throws out the following opinion on this interesting topic: "I do not offer any opinion respecting the fossil human bones so much discussed recently, because the evidence is at present too scanty to admit of any decisive judgment concerning them. It becomes, however, daily more probable that facts will force us sooner or later to admit that the creation of man lies far beyond any period of time yet assigned to it, and that a succession of human races, as of animals, have followed one another upon the earth. It may be the inestimable privilege of our young naturalists to solve this problem, but the older men of our generation must be content to renounce this hope; we may have some prophetic vision of its fulfillment; we may look from afar into the land of promise, but we shall not enter in and possess it."

MINNESOTA.—The State Association met at Hastings in August, and, judging by the report, had a spirited, working and profitable session. Its constitution and by-laws are an improvemnnt we think, upon our own. Resolutions were passed in favor of restoring the State Superintendency as a distinct office (it being now devolved upon the secretary of state); the appointment of local superintendents for each judicial district of the state; and appropriations to revive and continue the normal school at Winona, and the foundation of others. Our Minnesota friends are working well and wisely, and we wish them abundant success. The little paper, entitled the "School Friend," and issued quarterly at Hastings, by Prof. T. F. Thickstun, of the Central University, and president of the association, is what its name imports, and its editor an earnest friend of education. We hope Minnesota may soon have a monthly journal.—*Wisconsin Journal of Education.*

NEWSPAPER READING IN THE ARMY.—The number of papers daily purchased in the army shows conclusively that the soldiers are a reading people. Were it possible to collect statistics on the subject their publication would surprise everybody. The newspaper is one of the soldier's luxuries, without which he is ill at ease. He has been so accustomed to it that you might as well attempt to deprive him of his daily rations as his daily paper. He must have something to pass away the tedious, somber evenings, and he will not stop at anything to obtain it. Soldiers have been known to barter their socks to obtain the wherewithal to purchase the paper. The army of no nation or empire contains so many readers of the current literature of the day, and this will in a measure account for the grand and noble spirit of patriotism that every-where predominates. This being admitted, every encouragement should be given the soldier for gratifying his taste for information. General Thomas in his late order reducing the price of papers to five cents per copy, no doubt had this object in view; but instead of increasing the circulation of papers, it has materially diminished the sale of them, owing to the failure of the dealers to supply a sufficient number on account of the high rates of transportation. Now, that the railroad is open, doubtless the order will work admirably.—*Chattanooga Cor. of Cincinnati Commercial.*

Thackeray as a Newspaper Writer.

The London *Examiner* gives the following account of Mr. Thackeray's connection with the newspaper press:

"Mr. Thackeray's association with the newspaper press, though formed when he was still a very young man, was never permanent. In the year 1863, when the *Constitutional*, daily paper, was established on ultra-liberal principles, under a directory of which his step-father, Major Carmichael Smith, was a prominent member, Thackeray was the colleague of Douglas Jerrold, Laman Blanchard and one or two other literary men who still survive, his service being rendered in the shape of letters from Paris, after the failure of the *Constitutional* from pecuniary causes, he continued to reside, and where he chiefly lived for several years afterwards. On the unhappy decease of Laman Blanchard, in the begining of the year 1845, Mr. Thackeray, who had just returned from that journey, the account of which, when published, bore the title of From Cornhill to Cairo,' occupied the post of sub editor of this journal (the *Examiner*), but retained it for a few months only; and from that time to the date of his lamented death all regular connection with journalism ceased, though to Punch he still continued a constant contributor,

MONETARY QUOTATIONS OF FOLLETT & RENICK.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Bankable Funds.

New England, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Canada, Pittsburg, Bank State of Indiana. Iowa, Michigan, U. S Demand Notes. Wisconsin, Minnesota.

Exchange.

FOR BANKABLE FUNDS.

	Buying.	Selling
New York, Philadelphia, Boston,	par.	⅝ prem
Chicago and Milwaukee,	par.	¼ prem

PREMIUM FUNDS.

Gold,	50	55
Silver (large),	40	55
U. S. Demand Notes,	45	55
Canada,	45	55

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DRAPER & BALLARD.

HASTINGS, Feb. 9, 1864

FLOUR, per sack,	$3 00
WHEAT, per bushel,	90
CORN, do	70@75
OATS, do	70@75
POTATOES, do	50
BEANS, do	3 00
ONIONS, do	2 50
CRANBERRIES,	4 00
HAY, per ton,	7 00@9 00
WOOD, per cord,	2 75@4 00
SALT, per bbl	4 00
EGGS, per doz	15@18
BUTTER, per lb,	18@20
CHEESE, per lb	15@18
PORK, per cwt.	6½@7½
BEEF, per cwt.	2½@4½
HAMS, per cwt,	8@9
SHOULDERS, per cwt,	5@6
DRIED APPLES,	11@12½
DRIED PEACHES,	15@25
SUGARS, per lb	12½@20
MOLASSES, per gal	70@1 00
COFFEE, Java,	45
do Rio,	40

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine, at less than cost. Enquire at this office.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections (free of charge), by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburg, 43-6t Kings County, N. Y.

[Communicated.]

Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease.--A Card to Consumptives.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, Coughs, Colds, etc. The only object of the advertiser in sending prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it costs them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., 35-4m New York.

OLD PAPERS, SUITABLE FOR WRAPpers, for sale at this office at 50 cents per hundred. IRVING TODD.

Sept. 22, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK OF THOMPSON BROS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10, 1863.

U.S. 5-20'S.

The secretary of the treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at par, and, until ten day's notice is given, the undersigned, as general subscription agent, will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the loan authorized is five hundred millions of dollars. Nearly four hundred millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by national banking associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the secretary of the treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports and internal revenues, and in the issue of the interest bearing legal tender treasury notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loan, the interest and principal of which are payable in GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of national banking associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "seven-thirty" loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent loan, the interest and principal payable in coin, thus yielding over nine per cent per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The government requires all duties on imports to be paid in coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a quarter of a million of dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus coin in the treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the bonds may run for 20 years yet, the government has a right to pay them off in gold at par, at any time after 5 years. The interest is paid half-yearly, viz.: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have coupon bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; or registered bonds of same denominations, and, in addition, $5,000 and $10,000. For banking purposes and for investments of trust-moneys the registered bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by states, cities, towns, or counties, and the government tax on them is only one and a half per cent on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds six hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from mortgages, railroad stock and bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few delay in the delivery of the bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the first day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and exertion is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agt.,
THOMPSON BROS., Sub Agents, St. Paul.
38-2m

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL RE-OPENED.

CHAS. DAMEREL,

Having leased the above property, has thoroughly cleaned and refurnished the above old established hotel at Hastings, and is ready to do all in his power to conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the traveling community, and solicits a share of public patronage.

In connection with the hotel I keep a livery and sale stable and feel confident I can please the majority with pleasant driving horses and steady and obliging drivers.

Teaming done at fair prices. Please call and see me at New England House.

CHAS. DAMEREL, Proprietor.
Hastings, Aug. 10, 1863. 18-6m

P. VAN AUKEN. R. H. LANGLEY

VAN AUKEN & LANGLEY,

STORAGE,

FORWARDING & COMMISS'N MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, and Agents for *Threshing Machines and Reapers*,

RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT TICKET AGENTS.

1864. BOOKS BOOKS. 1864

W. P. STANLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Books, Stationery, Wall Paper,

TOYS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS.

Agent for the celebrated Florence Sewing Machine and Prince & Son's Melodeons.
Hastings, Jan. 1, 1864. 39-tf

HASTINGS CIGAR STORE.

M. SIMON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of Cigars and Tobacco, and Dealer in smoking and chewing

Tobacco and Snuff.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. Store on Second Street, near Vermillion, Hastings, Minn. 27-tf

FRED. B. CURTISS. W. C. COWLES.

CURTISS & COWLES,

DEALERS IN

Shoe and Harness Leather,

saddlery hardware, shoe findings, etc., Ramsey Street, near Levee, and lumber of all descriptions at corner of Second and Eddy Streets.

Hastings, Feb. 19, 1863. 45-tf

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

GARDNER & MELOY

Offer to the Farmers the following Implements, to-wit:

JOHN H. MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, with Wood's Self-Raker, superior to all self-raking machines in use.

HALL'S BROAD-CAST GRAIN SOWER, with Cultivators attached.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

Collin's Cast Steel Plows, "Cast."
Hurst & Bradley's Plows.
Grand de Tour Plows.
Winona Plows.
Dixon Plows.

STRAW CUTTERS,

of various patterns.

Root Cutters,
Lard and Wine Presses,
Sugar Evaporators,
Sugar Mills,
Corn Shellers,
Clothes Dryers,
Clothes Wringers,
Fanning Mills,
Wire Tooth Horse Rakes,
Wood Tooth Horse Rakes,
Hand Rakes,
Hay Forks,
Garden Forks,
Hoes,
Scythes,
Hay Knives,
Cradles,
Wagon Jacks, Etc., Etc.

GRAIN BAGS.

SALT,

By the Barrel.

Store in STONE BLOCK, corner of Sibly Street and Levee.
Hastings, Nov. 2, 1863. 30-tf

DAKOTA WORKS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

MANUFACTORY.

MONTGOMERY & THOMPSON,

Hastings, - - Minnesota.

We are now manufacturing a number of the celebrated

Indiana Fanning Mills,

the very best mill of the age. All we ask is a fair trial to convince the most incredulous that it is the best mill for *all purposes ever invented.*

Farmers, call and see it tested.

We are now prepared to repair all kinds of agricultural implements in the best manner, and at short notice.

Thankful for the liberal encouragement we have received in the past we hope, by strict and prompt attention to business, to merit a continuation of it in the future.

Hastings, June 14, 1863. 10-tf.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Prospectus of the 25th volume of the

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL,

Oldest, cheapest, and best paper now published in Wisconsin, devoted to politics, news, literature, science, agriculture, art, and commerce.

The principles which the Milwaukee *Sentinel* seeks to enforce, are: the perpetuity of the Union, the supremacy of the laws, the absolute and unconditional freedom of all men, the maintainance and preservation of free institutions, at all hazards and at whatever cost, honest and loyal men for office, the putting down of this great rebellion by force of arms, opposition to treason north and south, and for liberty, equality, and fraternity.

THE SENTINEL

Challenges comparison or competition in price, in freshness and originality, in amount of valuable reading matter, in the the correctness and reliability of its commercial and financial intelligence, in furnishing the very latest news from all parts of the globe, in its complete accounts of the doings of all Wisconsin regiments in the field, and in its complete summary of state news, the *Sentinel* challenges competition and comparison. Several new correspondents in the army, at the national and state capitals have been engaged. The proprietors intend that the *Sentinel*, during the coming year, shall surpass any previous volume in excellence and variety of matter.

For the people of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota the *Sentinel* has been and will continue to be the leading newspaper, and will be particularly devoted to the interests of this vast section.

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By mail, one year,	$ 9 00
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Thirty copies by mail, 1 year, ($1 each)	30 00

Clubs of thirty must go to one post-office and one address. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

The getter up of a club of ten or more for the Weekly is entitled to an extra copy Additions to clubs may be made for one year at club prices. Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
38-tf Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—NAME OF MORTgagors.—Dennis W. C. Dunwell and Mary Dunwell, his wife, of Dakota County, territory, now state, of Minnesota.

Name of Mortgagee.—Ira Bidwell, of Adrian, Michigan, now of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Date of Mortgage.—2d day of November, A. D. 1857.

Mortgage recorded 4th day of November A. D. 1857, at nine o'clock A. M., in the office of Register of Deeds of Dakota County, Minnesota, in book E of mortgages on pages 490 and 491.

Description of Mortgaged Premises.—All those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Dakota County, territory, now state, of Minnesota, described as follows: Lots no. two 2, three 3, four 4. five 5, and six 6 in block 8, and lots number two 2, three 3, and four 4 in block number two 2, and lot number nine 9 in block number nine 9. and lots number four 4, five 5, and six 6 in block number twelve 12, and the undivided one half of block number six 6, all being in town of Brooklyn; it should have been all being in Brooklyn, Dunnwell and Spencer's addition to town of Brooklyn—according to the survey and plat thereof on record and file in the office of register of deeds for the county of Dakota, also a piece of land described as follows to wit, lying and being in section seven 7, in township number twenty eight 28, range number twenty two 22 beginning at a stake at the intersection of the north line of Bahme's Lane with the center line of the road as surveyed by James Thompson running from said point to Credit River, thence running along said road north thirty one degrees and thirty minutes, east two 2 chains and thirty eight 38 links to a stake. Thence north seventy four degrees, west five 5 chains and four 4 links to Bahme's east line, thence along said Bahme's east line south two 2 chains and thirty eight 38 links to the before mentioned land, thence along the north line of said lane, south seventy four 74 degrees, east three 3 chains and sixty nine links to the place of beginning, containing one acre more or less. Also six 6 fractions of land being lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, and six 6 in block number nineteen 19 Baund and Mansmin Avenue and Fourth Street in Oliver's addition to West St. Paul, according to the recorded plat on record in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the said county of Dakota and territory, now state, of Minnesota.

Said mortgage contains a power of sale and was given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for two thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable six months after date. There is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of $3,304.

Default having been made in the condition of said mortgage and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said mortgage or debt any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the office of the register of deeds in Hastings, in said Dakota County, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage,

Dated St. Paul, Jan. 20, 1864.
43-7t IRA BIDWELL. Mortgagee.
R. F. Crowell, Atty. for Mortgagee.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Dakota—ss. Probate Court, At a special session of the probate court held at the probate office in the city of Hastings, in and for said Dakota County, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1864. Present Seagrave Smith, Judge. In the matter of the petition of Archibald M. Hayes, a creditor of Mary S. P. Royce, late of said county of Dakota, deceased, intestate, praying, for reasons set forth in said petition, that administration of the estate of said deceased be granted to him.

On reading and filing said petition, it is ordered that the same be heard at the probate office, in said city of Hastings, on the 24th day of February, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is further ordered that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Hastings *Conserver*, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Hastings, in said county, once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said 24th day of of February, A. D. 1864.

SEAGRAVE SMITH,
43-3w Probate Judge.

THE MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN FOR 1864.—The cheapest paper in the North-West.

The Daily Edition

Is published at 3 P. M. every day except Sunday. Each edition contains the latest intelligence up to the hour of publication. The Wisconsin is an enterprising, go-ahead newspaper, entirely independent of politicians, and uncompromisingly for the Union. We spare no expense in procuring the latest and most reliable war news, and the fullest local intelligence. Our commercial department is complete and accurate, and to country dealers is invaluable

TERMS.—Delivered by carriers in the city $9 per annum, by mail one year $8, do do 6 months $4, do do 3 $2—always in advance. Five copies by mail in one order at the rate of $7 per year, for 3, 6, or 12 months.

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This edition is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and each number contains the entire local and general news and matters of six editions of the daily paper, without advertisements. It is made up expressly and carefully for the country, and really contains a complete epitome of the news of the day.

TERMS.—One copy 1 year in advance $3, one copy 6 months $1 50, one copy 1 months $1. Four copies one year $10, ten copies one year $22 50, and a copy to the person sending the club Clubs may be formed at the above rates for six months.

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The largest paper in the state and cheapest paper in the North-West It is published every Wednesday, and printed every Monday evening. It contains eight pages of six columns each, filled with the cream of the daily, carefully selected and arranged, together with a review of the Milwaukee produce, grocery, dry goods, and hardware markets, and the latest telegraphic Chicago, Buffalo, and New York markets. Each number will contain several columns of original and selected literature, tales, sketches, etc. No pains will be spared to make our enlarged edition the best paper in the North West

TERMS.—One copy 6 months, $1, one copy 1 year $1 50, ten copies 1 year $13, twenty copies 1 year, $25, in advance. Additional copies at the rate of the club.

An extra copy will be sent to persons getting up clubs of ten or more for the Semi-Weekly or Weekly.

WM. E. CRAMER,
42-6t Milwaukee.

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Four Dollars a Year in Advance.

To Clubs—5 Copies, - - $17 00
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Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau Street, New York, general wholesale agents for supplying dealers. T. R. Callender, agent for Philadelphia.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, and retain 20 per cent for their trouble. This percentage is, however, not to be deducted from club rates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEfault has been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages made and executed by John B. Spencer and Nancy Spencer his wife, of St. Paul, Ramsey County, territory (now state) of Minnesota, and D. W. C. Dunnwell and Mary Dunnwell his wife, of West St. Paul, Dakota County, territory (now state) of Minnesota, mortgagors, to Ira Bidwell, of said St. Paul, Minn., mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day of April, A. D. 1858, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, sell, and convey unto the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns, the following described tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Dakota aforesaid, to-wit:

All that part of the lots numbered four (4), five (5), and eight (8), and of the north-east quarter of the south west quarter, of section five (5), of township number twenty-eight (28), of range number twenty-two (22), which is now owned by the said parties of the first part or any of them, except such portion thereof as is included within the town plat or within the addition of Dunnwell and Spencer, of the town of Brooklyn, in said Dakota County, the said lands hereby intended to be conveyed, containing about ninety (90) acres, about thirty (30) thereof lying and being contained in said fractional lot four (4), and about thirty (30) thereof in said fractional lot five (5), and about twenty (20) thereof in said fractional lot eight (8), and the remainder thereof in said north-east quarter of the south-east quarter.

Also block number three [3], block twenty-five [25], block twenty-six [26], block twenty-seven [27], block twenty-eight [28], lots number one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], of block number twenty nine [29], lots number one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], in block number thirty [30], lots number one [1], two [2], five [5], six [6], seven [7], eight [8], and nine [9], in block number sixteen [16], lots number seven [7], eight [8], nine [9], ten [10] of block number fifteen [15], lots number two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], and six (6) of block number eight (8), lots five (5), six (5), nine (9), and ten (10) of block number five (5), lots number seven (7) and eight (8) of block number twenty-four 24, and lots number one 1, two 2, three 3, four 4, five 5, and six 6, and fourteen 14, and fifteen 15, of block number twenty-one 21, all of Dunnwell & Spencer's addition to the town of Brooklyn, according to a plat thereof on record in the office of the register of deeds of said Dakota county.

Both of said mortgages were given to secure the payment of a certain promissory note for nine thousand and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-six cents, bearing even date with said mortgages, with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per month, and payable on or before one year after date.

Each of said mortgages contains a power of sale, and was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Dakota County aforesaid, on the 26th day of April, 1858, at nine o'clock A. M., in book F of mortgages, pages 199 and 200 and 202, 203, and 204.

And whereas there is claimed to be due upon said mortgages at the date of this notice the sum of $15,382. And no suits or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover said debt secured by said mortgages or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises above described will be sold at public auction, to the highest bider, at the front door of the office of Register of Deeds, in Hastings in said Dakota County, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1864 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgages.

Dated, St. Paul, Jan. 20th, 1864,
IRA BIDWELL, Mortgagee.
R. F. Crowell, atty for mortgagee. 43-7t

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT HAVing been made in the conditions of the mortgage executed by Eli B. Ames and Delia Ann Ames, his wife, the mortgagors, to Levi G. Boyington, the mortgagee, dated the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Dakota County, in the state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of July, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., in book H of mortgages, pages 455 and 456, given to secure the payment of the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents and interest according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, given by Edward Murphy to said Levi G. Boyington, and each bearing date July 13th, 1859, and one payable in twelve months, one in eighteen months, and one in two years from date, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from date till paid, of and upon the following real estate, situated in said Dakota County, or mortgaged premises, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section number five, township number one hundred and fourteen, north range number seventeen west, containing forty acres of land.

Which said mortgage with the debt due thereon has been, by assignment in writing dated the 17th day of April, A. D. 1860, duly assigned by the said Levi C. Boyington to Horace H. Sickles, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said Dakota County, in book N of mortgages, on page 185, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1863.

Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due, and is due at the date of this notice, the sum of two thousand and twenty-six dollars and seventy six cents. And no suit or proceedings has been instituted at law to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, of the statute in such case made and provided, the said aforesaid described real estate and mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the city of Hastings, in said Dakota County, and state of Minnesota, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satify the amount due thereon, and costs and expenses allowed by law.

Dated Jan. 13, 1864.
HORACE H. SICKLES,
41-td Assignee of Mortgagee.
Eli Robinson, Atty. of Assignee.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—CAME INTO MY enclosure at Spring Lake, about the last of December, 1864, a red STEER, coming three year's old, face white with red spots in it, and some white on his belly.

The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN PENNEY.
Spring Lake, Jan. 29, 1864. 43-4t*

ESTRAY NOTICE.—TAKEN UP BY the subscriber, Jan. 1st, 1864, one young bay mare COLT, three years old last spring or four next spring, with black mane and tail, pastern joints dark brown.

The owner can have her by proving property, paying charges, and applying to

SAMUEL C. ANDUCKEL.
West St. Paul, Jan. 30, 1864. 43-4t*

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Feb 16 - Mar 1, 1864